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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 215 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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French Forces Shell German Positions

Heavy Artillery Fire On Western Front

NAZI ADVANCE HELD UP IN EAST

German Offensive Movement Near Luxemburg Border

LONDON, September 11.

A GERMAN High Command *communique* admits that the French artillery fired on Germans. There was intense shelling by the French Artillery.

ADVANCE HELD UP

A German *communique* admitted that the German advance in the East is held up.

Germans claim that the Vistula battle is reaching a decisive stage.

The Poles have formed a deence line along the Vistula.

According to a German wireless goods traffic between East Prussia and Germany will be carried on only by sea for some time.

NO FLOWERS TO HITLER

According to Berlin message no flowers are to be offered to Herr Hitler during his visit to the War Front, but flowers intended for him must be handed over to his body guard.

The Hungarian Parliament is meeting on Thursday.

A Committee has been formed in London to enable such Austrians in London as would like to help Britain in this war.

STRUGGLE OUTSIDE SIEGFRIED LINE

PARIS: Sept. 11.

Observers here interpret yesterday's German offensive movement near Sierck, close to the Luxemburg Frontier, as a struggle to avoid being driven into the shelter of the concrete emplacements of the main Siegfried Line.

The impression is gathered that the Germans are determined to hold as long as possible to the advantages offered by the outposts of the Line, which include valuable artillery and observation posts.

It is presumed that the German General Staff are aware that they will soon have to cope with a real push and are seeking by counter-attacks to delay the time when their forces must take quarters in the permanent fortifications.—Reuter.

MODLIN FORTRESS UNDER NAZI FIRE

BERLIN: Sept. 11.

According to the German News Agency, German troops are approaching the Vistula from the north without encountering any resistance. The fortress 'Modlin,' about 20 miles north-west of Warsaw, which was built by Napoleon on the right bank of the Vistula, at the junction of the Vistula, the Bug and the Narew, is already under fire of German artillery.—Reuter.

BANKRUPTCY OF GERMAN POLICY

LONDON: Sept. 11.

Marshal Goering's speech revealed the bankruptcy of German policy, is the opinion in official British circles.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Information recalls Herr Hitler's broken promises and says that NO CONFIDENCE WILL BE PLACED IN ANY ASSURANCE THAT HE MAY GIVE. Britain requires peace to be concluded with

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4).

DESERTERS FROM GERMAN ARMY

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.

Deserters from the German Army have crossed the Belgian frontier and have been disarmed. Two lorries with soldiers arrived at Leige.

FRANCO-BRITISH SOLIDARITY

Herriot To Join Cabinet: French Determination To Fight To Finish

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 11.

Herr Hitler's latest attempt to separate France from Britain as voiced by General Goering in his bombastic speech on Saturday was misfired.

France has already replied officially and through her Press that she and Britain stand together until victory over Hitlerism is won.

Britain's official reply is contained in the War Cabinet's communique preparing to carry out the war for three years.

It is pointed out here that General Goering, the modern Bismark is unable to gloss over the weaknesses of Germany's economic position. He has also failed to grasp the fact that Britain is helping Poland because of a solemn undertaking to help her if the independence was threatened. The latest reports from Paris suggest that the French Government is so determined to fight to a finish that steps are being taken to strengthen the Cabinet. According to the "News Chronicle" M. Daladier has invited M. Herriot to become Foreign Minister in place of M. Bonnet and if M. Herriot accepts M. Petain, war time defender of Verdun will also join the Cabinet.

NO TRUCK WITH RUSSIA

Tokio Denies Nazi Report Of Move For Non-Aggression Pact.

TOKIO: Sept. 11.

According to the Domei Agency Japanese official circles categorically deny the German report that Japan was in favour of implementing the suggestion of an alliance with Russia.

The German report that General Abe outlining the foreign policy on Saturday said that Japan was revising her relations with the Soviet at Herr Von Ribbentrop's suggestion, and that, the Premier favoured non-aggression pact with Soviet, is officially and categorically denied.

Officials emphasise that, on the contrary, the Premier stressed the inconsistency of belonging to the Anti-Comintern Pact, while concluding a non-aggression pact.—Reuter.

Mahatma Deprecates Bargaining Spirit

WARDHA PARLEYS ON WAR POLICY

Subhas' Ultimatum: Jawahar Confers With "Leftists"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

It appears that the Working Committee will not be able to reach a decision even to-morrow.

At the afternoon meeting, when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose explained his views to the Committee, Gandhiji was present, plying his Charkha. He did not participate in the discussion.

I reliably understand that he deprecated the view in favour of bargaining and advised the chalking out a programme in view of the present international situation.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE FEDERATION, ANNOUNCED IN THE VICEROY'S SPEECH, HAS NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECTED THE DISCUSSION OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Viceroy's address was listened to on the radio by all members.

According to the Congress, Federation was dead long ago and it was only formally so announced by the Viceroy.

GANDHIJI RETURNS TO SHEGAON

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

Shortly after Mahatma Gandhi's departure for Shegaon accompanied by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, other members also dispersed and the Secretary announced that the Committee would meet again at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Bose, Acharya Narendra Dev, and Mr. Jayaprakash Narain were closeted together in Pandit Nehru's room for about an hour.—A.P.

LEADERS HEAR VICEROY'S SPEECH

The Congress leaders in Wardha listened in to H. E. the Viceroy's speech over the radio installed in the Conference Room just as they were assembling for the afternoon's sitting of the Congress Working Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had earlier motored to Shegaon and returned with Mahatma Gandhi at 1-30 p.m. shortly after the meeting commenced, at 3 p.m. Mr. Aney, Mr. Bose and others also arrived.

At 4-30 p.m. the meeting was proceeding and there was no sign of an early adjournment. It is not however thought that the Committee will conclude its deliberations to-day.

Mahatma Gandhi left the Conference Hall shortly after 5-30 p.m. accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad.

He had a brief conversation with Prof. Ranga M.L.A., in the outhouse of Jamnalal Bajal's bungalow and it is believed that Prof Ranga conveyed to Mahatma Gandhi his views and that of the Left groups generally.

Later, Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Gafar Khan left for Shegaon, while the other leaders were still in the Conference room.—A.P.

Mahatma To Participate

WARDHA, Sept. 11.

The Working Committee had three hours sitting again this morning and adjourned at 11-30 a.m. No decision has been taken. Mahatma Gandhi is expected to join the afternoon meeting.

This morning Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the only non-member present at the meeting. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Aney and other invited leaders will be attending the afternoon meeting when Gandhiji will be present after breaking his silence day.

The coincidence of the silence day—regarded as a period of deep thinking for the Mahatma—with the formulative period of the Working Committee's deliberations is commented upon in political circles here who regard this as significant.

Their expectation is almost bordering on impatience, in Leftist circles who are keenly awaiting any definite proposal that might emerge from the Working Committee this afternoon.—

The Congress Working Committee adjourned shortly after eleven to meet again at 12-30 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it appears, dominated the discussion this morning. He is expected to proceed to Shevgaon about noon and come with Mahatma Gandhi for the meeting.—A. P.

"IMPLEMENT HARIPURA RESOLUTION"

Subhas Bose's Intimation To Working Committee

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

The Executive Committee of the All-India "Forward Bloc" has addressed a communication to the Congress Working Committee, which was formally referred to by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose when he attended the meeting of the Working Committee in the afternoon.

The "United Press" learns on good authority that the communication has intimated the Working Committee that unless the latter implements the Haripura resolution on war, the "Forward Bloc" will take such action as is neces-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8).

Germans Led Like Sheep To Slaughter House

NO DEAL WITH NATIONS-KILLERS

Turkey Spurns Nazi Advances For Economic Relations

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, Sept. 11.

Turkey has replied to Gen. Goering's "peace talk".

Yesterday she sent back the German Economic Mission after telling them sharply that Turkey refuses to enter into any negotiation with the Reich.

According to "Ulus", Ankara's semi official newspaper: "In the heart of the civilised continent a killer of nations has been born armed with a hatchet who assassinates one nation after another.

The aggression perpetrated without warning against Poland shows that it is dangerous to establish relations with Germany.

Germans are a flock of sheep led to the slaughter house. Their eyes are bandaged. To what a pitiable state is reduced the land of Goethe and Luther, when one is hanged for listening in to the radio!

Moscow Does Not Trust Hitler

Soviet Troops And Tanks On The Move

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.

I understand that the Kremlin is not prepared to trust Herr Hitler's new policy to maintain peaceful relations with the Soviet. That is the main reason for Russia's partial mobilisation.

It is pointed out that the war is being fought by Russia's immediate neighbour, Poland, and half the neutral countries of Europe have taken precautionary measures for their own protection. Despite the non-Aggression Pact with Germany, there is good reason to believe that the Soviet Union has no wish for a powerful Germany as her immediate neighbour.

Diplomatic circles emphasise that the Kremlin is worried that Herr Hitler may not halt his troops, should they reach the Russian frontier.

I understand that the authorities have sent an unknown number of Reservists to regions close to the Polish frontier, some being sent to Vitebsk in White Russia, 75 miles from the Soviet border and 200 miles East of Vilna in Poland. About forty tanks are being sent to the Moscow-Minsk Road, apparently heading for Minsk Capital of White Russia.

An unusual number of relatives and friends crowded the platform of one of the White Russian stations and as the train drew out a score of women wept brokenly while several fainted as they saw the troops being despatched.

NAZI TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM WARSAW

(SEE PAGE 7).

MOSCOW NO LONGER CALM

Long Queues In Food Stores And Savings Banks

MOSCOW: Sept. 11.

Moscow, believed by observers, to be Europe's safest capital, is no longer the calmest. Fewer people are visiting theatres and cinemas and there is less traffic than usual as many cars have been commandeered by the War Commissariat and long queues are seen in food stores and savings banks.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

POLISH RESISTANCE GROWS

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.

Reports received here state that while people in Warsaw are working day and night to defend their capital, Polish resistance in the field is becoming more organised daily and it is claimed that the enemy advance is definitely halted on several fronts.

The German Army working south from East Prussia has hardly progressed beyond the line reached five days ago. The Germans having failed to enter Warsaw from the west, are now trying to enter from the east but according to the Polish military, this entails a very narrow salient which is in the risk of being cut off in the neighbourhood of Bialstok and Grodno.

Poles claim that the German Army advancing from Slovakia ventured too far and that it has been pushed back by the defenders, who won several local successes. The Polish Headquarters in the Corridor Zone report that they are still operating with cavalry in favourable terrain, comprising numerous lakes.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted:—A Draftsman knowing Surveying, Levelling, etc. for Architect's Office. Apply Box No. 12241, "Bombay Chronicle."

Organisers Wanted.—Monthly salary Rs. 50. Apply with 4 annas stamps for reply. Neo-Chemical Works, Dacca. (12245)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12175)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let.—A spacious well lighted, attractive Showroom and Office, "At Malabar View" facing Chowpatty Sea Face, rent very moderate. Apply: Popatlal Manilal Padraker, 35, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay No. 7. 'Phone No. 27305 (12237)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, a large commodious up-to-date flat, just vacated by German Consulate, absolutely suitable for a large office. Apply Manager on premises. (12239)

New modern flats Lily Court, near Eros Cinema, only few left, rents ultra cheap. Telephone 26968. (12243)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Employment, Golden Prospects— Salesmanship, Accountancy, Banking, etc., with Diploma in Commerce. Six Postal courses in one. Rs. 45 (instalments). National Institute of Commerce, Bombay 16. (12249)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1939, this day being a Public Holiday (GANESH CHATURTHI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer
Bombay, 8th September 1939.

(937)

COAL

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 2,500 tons of coal to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during the period of one year from 1-12-1939 to 30-11-1940. The prescribed form of Tender, conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement to be executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

2 Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, not later than 12 Noon (S. T.) on the 9th October, 1939.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.
Old Custom House, Bombay
Dated, 9th September, 1939.

(994)

MORVI-RAILWAY.

BURMA TEAK TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 50 (fifty) tons Burma Pucca Teak wood squares best quality, 5 pieces each—34' in length by 14" to 20" in breadth and thickness and the remaining pieces, each 20' to 30' in length by 16" to 24" in breadth and thickness.

2. The Tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Burma Teak wood' specifying place and time of delivery, which should be as early as possible and the brand and the exporting firm's name and enclosing original shippers' specifications.

3. Sealed Tenders should reach the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, on or before Saturday the 30th September 1939, with Rs. 300/- as Earnest Money, after which date no tender will be accepted.

4. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor does it agree to accept the tender in full, but the tenderer binds himself to supply the whole or any portion of the tender as accepted by the Railway.

5. Tenderer's offer must remain firm for two months from the last date of submission viz. 30th September 1939.

(Sd.) JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Morvi Dated 25th August 1939.
Stores Superintendent's Office.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap white metal No. 6 available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned not exceeding 5 lbs. each can be purchased for test purposes from the Dist. Controller of Stores, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 20 per cwt. Closing date 3-10-1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

959.

Public Notices

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

PUBLIC NOTICE

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULE 93.

PERMISSION FOR CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES.

(1) Sub-rule (2) of the above Rule prohibits the acquisition of any securities from a person not resident in India or Burma except in the performance of a contract made before 3rd September, 1939, or with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

General permission is hereby given for the acquisition from any person (whether resident in British India or Burma or not) of securities expressed payable in Rupees or Sterling (other than securities which confer optional rights of payment in other currencies).

(2) Sub-rule (3) of the above Rule prohibits the export of securities to any place outside India or Burma except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

General permission is hereby given for the export to the United Kingdom of securities expressed payable in Rupees (other than securities which confer optional rights of payment in other currencies).

NOTES:

(a) The above permissions are subject to the provisions of the Defence of India Rules as regards trading with the enemy or with enemy firms.

(b) Any person wishing to acquire or export securities not covered by the two general permissions granted above should apply to the Manager of the nearest branch of the Reserve Bank of India (Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras) giving details of the securities, their value in rupees, and the object of the transaction.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Governor.
Reserve Bank of India,
Central Office,
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1939.

(995)

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1940 to 31st December, 1940, will be received by the Storekeeper, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on 20th October, 1939.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. *Earnest money of Rs. 250 should be remitted in Advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal, and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered without such receipt.* The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.
Gondal, dated 5th September, 1939.

975.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Share Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September, to 7th October, 1939, both days inclusive, for the preparation of ad-interim dividend warrants at the rate of Rs. 2/8/- per share, for the half-year, ended 30th June, 1939, payable on the 19th October, 1939, to Ordinary shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 22nd day of September, 1939.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves, or their constituted attorneys, immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th September, 1939.

991.

Public Notices

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT:—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fourth Sessions of 1939 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1939, at 10-45 O'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and Offences committed within its Jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" Part II, dated 31st August, 1939, at page 1720).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated this 9th September, 1939.
993.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD MUSJID STREET.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., Attorneys for Seth Lakhmidas Chanda Ramji, Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Noor Mahomed Chhapra & Ors., the Mortgagors in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Transferee of Mortgage contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th day of October, 1934, and in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 17th August, 1936, and the Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 10th day of February, 1937, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable property this day 12th day of September, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land together with the house situate fronting in the Northern side of the Parel Road Musjid Street otherwise called Bapoo Hajam Moholla registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 962 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6354 and bearing Street Nos. 71-73 and 75 and New Street No. 48 and Cadestral Survey No. 3432 Bhuleshwar containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

POPULAR 9th WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.
SADHANA
SAGAR'S EPIC ON LOVE
Matinee at 1-45 P. M.
TO-MORROW.
ZANANA SHOW
ON THURSDAY 14th at 1-30 P.M.

LADIES' SPECIAL SHOW
TO-DAY 1-30 P.M.
At
ROXY
Showing
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Durga
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
With RAMA SHUKUL.
LAST WEEK!
Daily at 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.

KNOW THE TRUTH
About yourself
AT
PATHE
Lamington Road
SEE SAGAR'S FAITHFUL
Portrayal of Human Nature
COMRADES
or JIVAN SATHI
Starring:
SURENDRA & MAYA
NOW 2ND WEEK
Time: Daily 4-15, 7-15, & 10 p.m.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1-30 P. M.

SHANTARAM'S TRUMP CARD!

PRABHAT'S
ADMI
('LIFE'S FOR LIVING')
AT
CENTRAL
DAILY: 4-0, 7-0 & 10-0
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1-30
ASK ANYONE WHO HAS SEEN IT!

3RD WEEK
ALEXANDER KORDA
presents
FOUR FEATHERS
IN TECHNICOLOR
EXTRA!
SCENES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, RUSHED IN
BRITISH MUVIETONE NEWS
EXCELSIOR
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Next Saturday
From 16th Sept.
THRILLINGLY ARTISTIC!!!

You will enjoy a great picture—based on a great Novel—"KAPAL-KUNDALA," written by Bengal's foremost of novelists — late Sjt. BANKIM BABU.
Brought to Life on the Indian Screen by
NEW THEATRES' LTD.
"KAPAL-KUNDALA"
Featuring:
LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, KAMLESH KUMARI, JAGDEESH & PUNKAJ MULLICK.
Direction: PHANI MAZUMDAR.
Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK.
SATURDAY NEXT AT
ROXY
(Messrs. Kapurchand Ltd. Release)

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 50
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 53	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	13 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 55	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	15 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London Passengers)	8 40

The Bamboo And The Moon

A Myth Exploded: How To Avoid Losses From Borers

How losses in the felling, seasoning and storing of Bamboos, a familiar forest produce for which there is a variety of uses in India, may best be avoided, is indicated by certain studies lately made at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on borers of felled bamboos, a species of beetles sometimes described as "shot borers" or "ghoon."

The best time to fell bamboos, the studies reveal, is when the starch-content in the wood is low, i. e. between the end of the monsoon and the end of December in the western part of the United Provinces; between the end of October and mid January in the Punjab, and in the winter in South India. Bamboos felled just at the end of the hot weather and at the beginning of the monsoon are fairly free from starch, but contractors do not ordinarily work at this time of the year.

There is a general belief that bamboos, if felled when the moon is waning, are less liable to attack from borers than those felled when it is waxing. But it has been scientifically proved that the phases of the moon have no effect on the bamboos' liability to attack by ghoon.

Seasoning of bamboos is done best by soaking them for two or three months in still water or for a shorter period in running water. In this way certain soluble substances are leached out and the composition of other substance on which the borers feed is changed. Bamboos extracted by river in rafts are rarely attacked by borers.

WHERE DANGER COMES FROM

If stored without water treatment, bamboos should be inspected at least twice a year, in March and July, and attacked portions should be removed and destroyed. Old attacked stock, if allowed to accumulate, is a perpetual source of danger to new stock. Bamboos which do not show more than two borer holes per internode after being stored six months are 'immune from further attack. A borer hole may be defined as one with a depth not exceeding one-fourth of an inch and producing no dust if poked with a pin.

Storage in the open or undercover makes little difference to bamoos' liability to attack. Baking or smoking them to make them straight does not protect them from ghoon unless the temperature is high enough to char the outer skin. Linseed, mustard or other vegetable oils, unless rubbed frequently, gives little protection.

It is advisable for a purchaser to obtain a guarantee that the bamboos have been felled between October and January, or seasoned in water or rafted for eight to twelve weeks, or seasoned on land for six months. If green or unseasoned bamboos are purchased, the manufacturer must either store them for the required quarantine period or treat them with preservatives.

Split bamboos used for matting, chicks, basket work, trays, etc. are best converted green to the required dimensions and then soaked in water until leaching out is complete.

Adequate immunity from borer attack can be obtained by soaking bamboos in a 50.50 mixture of cold creosote and earth oil or fuel oil for 48 hours. Results are likely to be better still if a hole is bored with a hot wire from end to end through the partition walls of the nodes. The creosote-oil mixture will then penetrate into the hollow interior, and as the interior surface is more porous than the exterior the preservative mixture will soak well into the bamboo walls.

Treatment of bamboos with hot creosote and oil is said to cause a certain amount of cracking. Cold treatment is probably quite effective and certainly cheaper. Small holes, if bored through the wall between the nodes allows the preservative to soak into the hollow interior, but unless holes are also made in the partition walls of the nodes as explained above, the surplus mixture is difficult to drain out after treatment.

For tent and telephone poles, lathis, etc. which are to be antiseptically treated immediately after receipt, the presence of borer holes to a maximum of ten holes per internode may be allowed without affecting the strength. If no treatment is given, the maximum permissible number of holes per internode is two. The presence of border holes ensures better penetration by the antiseptic.

If treated bamboos are crosscut, shaved, drilled or otherwise reshaped, the exposed places should be swabbed with earth oil or creosote, before the fittings are fixed.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

All Safety Precautions Taken

The Government of India has communicated to the Government of Bombay that the High Commissioner for India, London, is taking all possible steps to advise and assist Indian students, both men and women, at present in the United Kingdom.

Many universities and colleges in evacuation areas are making arrangements to continue their courses in safer districts and students are advised to continue their studies as far as possible and in accordance with any instructions issued by their university or college authorities. Exactly the same facilities are being afforded to Indian as to home students.

The High Commissioner is doing his best to secure as many passages as possible for those students who wish to return home and a register of their names is being recorded. Students still in India who intended to proceed to the United Kingdom should now not sail, writes the Public Relations Officer, Bombay.

INDIAN LANDLORD'S OFFER TO BRITAIN

"Unworthy Of Our Past To Make Political Capital Out Of Present Situation"

Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

A few days ago, I sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy that the landed classes at this hour of need would not fail him and would place their resources at his disposal as they had done in the last war.

I have been pestered with enquiries why I suggested what they call a blank cheque from the landed classes and I feel I owe it to the public to clarify my position.

In the tumult of their emotions consequent on the impending world catastrophe people are apt to lose sight of the fact that India has a peculiar danger lurking in her own horizon and that is the ever-present and the never-ending fear from the yellow races. Japan has ruthlessly devoured part of China and it has come to be increasingly whispered in many circles that she has had for quite a long time a covetous eye in our direction.

As this is but one of the many dangers that poor defenceless India is exposed to, is it not highly imperative that she should, in her own interests, be on the alert and make common cause with Britain in defending the democracies against the Rule of force? This does not however mean that, by the landed classes offering unqualified support for the well-being of the Crown and of the Empire they want India not to attain her legitimate aspiration for self determination. For the last two years I have been exhorting the landed classes in season and out of season to keep pace with the National Struggle and it is my firm conviction that India by her spontaneity to help, would have a stronger basis for her future claims. But to try to make political Capital out of the situation that Britain finds herself in to-day, would not only be unworthy of our past but would also be the height of cowardice.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

SEPTEMBER 12

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Bhagwat Gita. 7-45 Arti. 7-55 Gordhan Das: Bhajans. 12-0 noon Bhajnawali. 1-0 p.m. Dance Music. 1-40 Swing Session. 6-10 Radhabai: Bhajans. 6-30 Thus Spake: Ramanuj (Hindustani) by Haradutta Sharma. 6-45 Radio Orchestra. 6-50 Gordhan Das. 7-0 Afzal Husain. 7-10 Devika Rani. 7-25 Chand Khan. 7-45 For Villagers. 830 Radhabai. 8-40 Gordhan Das. 8-50 Chand Khan. 9-35 For Highbrows Only. 9-50 Said-O-Saiyad (Hindustani).

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Shiam Ke Rag. 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Radhabai. 7-0 Instrumental Duet. 7-5 Gordhan Das. 7-20 Afzal Husain. 7-30 Preet Ke Geet. 7-45 From Dhrupad to Dadra. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. A. A. Khan Beenkar. 6-15 Ali Bakhsh. 6-35 Mahboob Jan. 6-55 Film Songs. 7-5 A. A. Khan Beenkar. 7-20 Ali Bakhsh. 7-30 Seemurgh. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Matches (Hindustani). 8-30 Mahboob Jan. 8-45 Shankara on Vichitra Veena. 9-35 Ali Bakhsh. 9-45 Sangit Sammelan. (Des.)

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-30 Amirbai Karnataki. 9-0 Three Composers. 9-10 D. V. Paluskar. 9-35 Garlands for Gods. 9-45 Violin Duets. 9-50 Mirabai Ka Bhajan. 12-30 p.m. Vadya Wadan. 12-40 Gokul Ke Giridhari. 12-50 Garbas. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Khan Sahib A. K. Khan. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Music. 2-35 Ballad, by Mithan Choksi, M.A. 2-50 Powadas. 3-0 An Aside, by Indira Joshi. 6-0 Powada Recital. 6-10 Master Shantaram. 6-25 Barwa on Sarod. 6-30 A. R. P. Talk. 6-45 Master Shantaram. 7-0 With Finch of Salt (Marathi) by M. G. Rangnekar and T. V. Parvate. 7-15 G. D. Agni. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Amirbai Karnataki. 8-15 Pativrata (Marathi play) written by M. G. Rangnekar. 8-30 Art for Heaven's Sake. 8-45 Menoka: 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Raoul Von Koczalski Pianoforte. 9-50 Chamber Music. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-35 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-35 G. D. Agni. 9-45 Behag on Sitar. 9-50 Amirbai Karnataki. 10-5 D. V. Paluskar. 10-30 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

10-30 a.m. Listener's Request. 12-30 p.m. Geraldo and his Orchestra. 1-25 Market Rates in English. 1-30 Gramophone Records. 1-50 For Newcomers. 5-0 This, That and Some Others. 6-10 For Children. 7-0 Kashi Nath Chatterjee. 7-20 Renuka Roy. 7-40 Instrumental Duet. 7-50 Sing. Learn and Sing Again. 9-10 Unemployment, Blessing of Curse? 6. 9-30 Cow-Boy. 9-50 N. R. Bhattacharya. 10-5 Lalit M. Mukherjee.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Band of 2nd Bn. Border Regiment

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

4-0 p.m. Music. 4-3 Things of Interest, (Telugu). 4-6 Tulsidas (Telugu). 4-16 Something Light. 4-20 Music. 5-0 Pudukotah Iyer: Flute. 5-30 R. Rajaram: Voice. 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-10 R. Rajaram: Voice. 6-45 Women's Half Hour. 7-15 Textiles: (Telugu). 7-30 Pichu's Saguna Palan (Tamil). 8-0 Shrimati M. S. Mohanambal. Voice. 8-55 Under 25 Club (Poetry.) 9-30 European Production. 10-0 Shrimati M. S. Mohanambal Voice.

Madras—II Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s.)

4-0 to 4-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Invocation. 6-10 Story in Telugu. 6-20 Prem Geets. 6-30 Common Diseases of Cattle. 6-40 Tarangam. 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Vatsala Bai Kumtekar. 6-0 to 6-30 p.m. For Children (Urdu.). 6-30 Roshan Ali. 7 Your Composition Please. 7-10 "Marvels of Science". 7-25 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar 8-30 Records. 8-45 Roshan Ali. 9 Duet. 9-15 Roshan Ali. 9-30 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Operatic Duets. 8-0 Alcor Trio. 8-30 Cabarette. 8-45 Among Those Present. 9-30 News. 9-45 Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam. 10-0 Violin by Nina Joel. 10-20 and 10-55 Sports News and Market 11-0 Sea Shanties. 11-30 News. 11-45 Food for Thought.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party was held at Sardar Graha on Sunday in Bombay and considered the International Situation. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (centre) presided.

Mr. W. A. C. Bromham, Secretary and Chief Engineer, Bombay Telephone Company, whose introduction of sending A. R. P. warnings automatically over the telephone is unique and the only one system in the British Empire.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

Gandhiji Would Consign 75 Per Cent Of Them To Scrap-Heap

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan":—

The craze for ever-changing text books is hardly a healthy sign from the educational standpoint. If text books are treated as a vehicle for education, the living word of the teacher has very little value. A teacher who teaches from text books does not impart originality to his pupils. He himself becomes a slave of text books and has no opportunity or occasion to be original. It therefore seems that the less text books there are the better it is for the teacher and his pupils. Text books seem to have become an article of commerce. Authors and publishers who make writing and publishing a means of making money are interested in a frequent change of text books. In many cases teachers and examiners are themselves authors of text books. It is naturally to their interest to have their books sold. The selection board is again naturally composed of such people. And so the vicious circle becomes complete. And it becomes very difficult for parents to find money for new books every year. It is a pathetic sight to see boys and girls going to school loaded with books which they are ill able to carry. The whole system requires to be thoroughly examined. The commercial spirit needs to be entirely eliminated and the question approached solely in the interest of the scholars. It will then probably be found that 75 per cent. of the text books will have to be consigned to the scrap-heap. If I had my way, I would have books largely as aids to teachers rather than for the scholars. Such text books as are found to be absolutely necessary for the scholars should circulate among them for a number of years so that the cost can be easily borne by middle class families. The first step in this direction is perhaps for the State to own and organize the printing and publishing of text books. This will act as an automatic check on their unnecessary multiplication.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-9-1939

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June.	Rainfall Difference to Normal.
Agra	87	77	0.1	18.4	—3.1
Amraoti	87	72	—	22.5	—1.7
Akola	89	73	—	24.5	+1.5
Ahmedabad	89	75	T	19.7	—5.0
Ajmer	90	75	—	7.5	—9.7
Ahmednagar	86	65	—	10.4	—3.5
Ambala	94	72	0.2	17.4	—3.7
Allahabad	89	74	2.2	35.3	+4.4
Benares	88	75	0.3	28.5	—2.3
Bombay	86	77	—	50.3	—10.9
Bangalore	84	69	—	10.3	—4.9
Bhopal	81	71	—	44.4	—
Baroda	89	75	T	25.7	—
Belgaum	80	68	—	59.1	+23.4
Bahawalpore	102	80	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	92	—	—	9.6	—0.9
Bellary	92	74	—	5.3	—2.4
Bhavnagar	91	74	0.2	24.7	+7.4
Chittagong	85	73	1.7	81.3	+13.4
Calcutta	84	78	T	55.2	+14.3
Cuttack	91	77	0.1	36.0	—3.3
Cawnpore	89	76	0.8	23.7	—4.7
Calicut	86	76	—	85.0	+2.1
Colombo	87	78	T	21.5	+3.2
Cheerapunji	76	65	2.5	301.5	+13.1
Cocanada	86	76	0.1	18.3	—0.2
Cochin	83	78	—	74.9	+7.4
Dehra Dun	84	71	4.1	82.8	+13.9
Delhi	94	80	—	12.5	—7.4
Dehra I. Khan	101	87	—	0.3	—4.7
Desa	88	73	—	11.0	—10.7
Dalhousie			0.6	47.3	—6.8
Fort Sandeman	98	71	—	3.3	—1.8
Gorakhpur	87	75	0.7	42.9	+5.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	74	—	11.7	—9.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	79	—	—	—5.7
Indore	83	70	—	30.1	+4.0
Jhansi	87	74	0.5	32.1	+2.3
Jubbulpore	80	73	0.7	49.3	+3.7
Jacobabad	101	80	—	—	—2.2
Jaipur	95	76	—	7.3	—12.8
Karachi	85	78	—	0.1	—5.7
Kodaikanal	65	53	0.2	13.0	—5.7
Khandwa	86	71	—	24.8	+1.6
Lucknow	86	75	0.2	28.9	—1.4
Ludhiana	93	74	—	11.3	—8.4
Lahore	99	71	T	7.4	—6.6
Lyallpur	100	76	—	5.4	—4.9
Multan	99	82	—	2.6	—2.3
Mysore	87	68	0.1	6.1	—4.9
Madras	94	74	1.3	5.3	—7.0
Marmagoa	83	75	T	10.0	—
Malegaon	86	69	—	16.3	+2.0
Mussoorie	70	58	0.8	53.2	—14.1
Mahableshwar	67	59	0.2	213.1	—28.2
Murree	70	54	0.4	21.1	12.1
Mount Abu	72	61	—	19.3	—34.1
Masulipatam	88	75	—	12.7	—7.9
Mandalay	87	76	0.2	27.4	+12.4
Mangalore	83	75	—	95.4	—5.7
Meerut			0.7	13.7	—10.0
Mercara	76	63	—	79.4	—18.4
Nagpur	87	75	—	33.0	—5.1
Ootacamund	63	51	2.1	24.4	+1.1
Patna	87	76	0.4	41.3	+4.7
Peshawar	93	77	—	1.1	—3.1
Poona	85	67	—	14.0	—3.0
Pachmarhi	70	66	0.7	83.6	+21.0
Port Blair	83	74	—	43.5	—14.6
Quetta	88	57	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	81	71	1.7	42.2	+1.5
Rawalpindi	91	67	1.4	16.1	—4.7
Rangoon	86	74	1.2	78.0	+12.7
Ratnagiri	83	75	0.1	117.2	+29.7
Rajkot	90	74	T	4.9	—17.5
Sialkot	90	69	1.9	15.3	—5.5
Srinagar	83	60	0.1	3.0	—3.7
Sholapur	95	71	—	8.9	—7.8
Shillong	76	62	0.7	49.6	+0.9
Simla	71	65	0.8	41.5	—3.0
Surat	87	77	T	28.7	—6.3
Salem	92	71	2.9	17.8	+1.5
Trichinopoly	94	76	—	8.4	—0.1
Trivandrum	87	78	—	26.7	+0.3
Vizagapatam	89	80	—	9.1	—7.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

POONA WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Sept. 11.

The monsoon has been strong in the United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills, and active in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagur.

Rainfall occurred locally in Orissa, Bihar, East Central India, Central Provinces, and south-east Madras while a few falls were reported from west Central India, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Konkan, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Saugor Island, five inches; Dehra Dun, four; Chearrapunji, Dharampur and Salem three; Cox's Bazar, Allahabad, Roorkee, Sialkot and Ootacamund two; Gauhati, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Samzalpur, Ranchi, Purnea, Rawalpindi, Krushab, Miranshah and Madras one and half; Dibrugarh, Barisal, Hazaribagh and Mainpuri one inch.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-9-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.0 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 2.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.64 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.27 inches.

AROUND THE COURTS

LORRIES COLLIDE AT DADAR.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Following a head-on collision between two lorries at Mancherji Joshi Road, Parsi Colony Dadar, hundreds of soda-water bottles, carried in one of them, were smashed to pieces and the drivers sustained slight injuries, at noon today.

It appears that a lorry carrying soda-water bottles was negotiating a curve on the Mancherji Joshi Road, while the other was coming from the opposite direction from the Wadala circle Just opposite the B. E. S. T. workshop, the lorries came into collision and boxes of soda-water bottles were thrown on the road.

The drivers of lorries, however, escaped miraculously.

The Kingsway Police are making inquiries.

Action Against Refusal To Reinstate Dismissed Workers

BOMBAY, Monday.

Under the auspices of the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union a successful picketing was conducted yesterday at the "Cona" Restaurant at Girgaum till late in the evening.

It was due to the refusal of the owner to either reinstate the worker who had been sent away from service or to pay him wages for 15 days in lieu of notice. Late in the evening the owner paid all the balance of wages including wages for 15 days of notice and the Union withdrew the picketing.

The Union scored another victory at the Laxmi Vilas Hindu Hotel at Chira Bazar where at the intervention of the Union the owner paid the balance of wages of the employees, writes the Union Secretary.

"Bombay—The Gateway Of India"

The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association which has been endeavouring for many years to alleviate the sufferings and hardships of passengers by Railways, Tramways, waterways, roadways and airways, has recently published a revised and enlarged second edition of their useful publication 'Bombay—the Gateway of India.' To visitors to Bombay from upcountry and abroad, it provides well-arranged information about the city and its suburbs along the railway lines and across the harbour, which is valuable. The chapters on "Trips Round Bombay by Land and Sea' and 'Holiday Resorts Round Bombay' are typical illustrations of this. One would have liked, however, that Alibag was not mentioned as a State. It is a British District town as everybody knows. Also, a reference to Kankeshwar, a hill 1,200 feet above sea-level near Alibag, from which a clear view of Bombay is to be had, ought to have been mentioned as a holiday resort. The book is priced at twelve annas.

Scindia To Help Britain

Subsequent to sending telegram to the Viceroy offering the entire resources of the Gwalior State in the service of His Imperial Majesty, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, has issued an appeal to his subjects to rally strength in support of the British Government for the successful termination of the War.

ORDINANCE AT WORK

Arrests In Bengal: Ex-Detenus Taken Into Custody

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

A report from Brahmanbaria in the district of Tippera says that Mr. Apurba Datta, a pleader, Mr. Sailes Chatterji, an ex-detenu, and Mr. Bharat Sarma, an ex-political prisoner, were arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance.

This is said to be the first instance of arrests in Bengal under the Defence of India Ordinance since its promulgation.—United Press.

Ex-Detenue To Quit Jodhpur

JODHPUR, Sept. 10

Hakim Nisar Ahmed, a member of the Jodhpur Municipal Board, who was detained at Jalore fort for three months under the Marwar Ordinance of 1932, has now been ordered, on expiry of his detention, to quit Jodhpur State.

Hakim Nisar Ahmed, it was alleged, took prominent part in the last Hindu-Muslim riot there.—United Press.

Dr. Khan Saheb's Broadcast

PESHAWAR, Sept. 10.

Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of N. W. F. Province, will broadcast a talk in Pushto on crime from the Peshawar radio broadcasting station on September 16 next.—United Press.

Why suffer from weakness after MALARIA and other Feverish Diseases?

"I have constantly obtained most excellent results by using Sanatogen in cases of malaria, typhoid, etc., and I regard it as my duty to prescribe this useful preparation every time the occasion arises. Especially in malaria, it has brought about excellent results. I consider Sanatogen is a first-class reconstituent."
Dr. H.P.R., India.

"For residents in hot climates suffering from general physical debility, the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of albumin and glycero-phosphates. I have, therefore, used Sanatogen on a large scale and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."
Indian Med. Gazette.

58% MORE ENERGY AFTER 14 DAYS.
Extensive tests carried out by doctors on a group of workers showed that normally only 8% of their energy remained at the end of each day's work. After only a fortnight's course of Sanatogen a hard day's work left them with 66% of their energy unused. Sanatogen therefore gave them 58% more energy for work, 58% more enthusiasm for fun. Med. Echo.

When fever has weakened the body, when malaria parasites have made the blood thin, then Sanatogen is a quick restorer of health. Every teaspoonful gives new strength; new power flows through the veins; energy returns; the body sparkles once again with vigour and vitality. Instead of a slow and tiring recovery, health is very quickly restored by Sanatogen.

Renew your vital forces with daily

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable of all Chemists and Bazars.

Indian Railway Board Criticized

Discussion Over Pacific Locomotives Committee's Report

SIMLA: September 11.

The Assembly this afternoon resumed and concluded discussion of the Pacific Locomotives Committee's Report on Sir Andrew Clow's motion that the report be taken into consideration, moved on the opening day of the session.

LEAGUE AMENDMENT TURNED DOWN

The House rejected without a division the Muslim League Party's amendment, moved by Maulvi Abdul Ghani, expressing the opinion that the purchase of 218 X class Pacific Engines during the period 1925-'28 without trial being given "was unwarranted and a huge wastage of public money."

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

RAILWAY BOARD CRITICIZED

Maulvi Abdul Ghani moving his amendment severely criticised what he described as the "squandering" of money by the Railway Board in this and other instances, notably in the purchase of a large number of cast iron sleepers, which later were condemned as unfit for use.

Mr. C. C. Miller in expressing the European groups opposition to this "sweeping" amendment, stressed the importance of a rigid adherence to the principle of safety first in the purchase of engines for Indian Railways. The Committee, he said, has found that the Railway Board were responsible for the purchase in quantity and without extended trial of a class of Locomotives, which had proved unsuitable to the Indian track. In coming to this conclusion the Committee had taken into account the dilemma in which the Board had been placed with regard to standardisation and fuel economy, but the Committee had nevertheless found that the Board by their decision to purchase the engines in spite of strongly expressed advice of the consulting engineers took a risk.

Mr. Miller pleaded that Government should give effect to the recommendation of the Committee on strengthening or supplying the link between the mechanical engineer and the shed staff and the establishment of a Research and Development Bureau.

BUILD ENGINES IN INDIA.

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi vigorously criticised the design, the initial purchase and the continued purchase of the engines, which he pointed out continued to be defective although between 1929 and 1938 no less than twenty major modifications had been tried. The past, however, was past and they had to discuss the future. He congratulated the communications Member on taking up the recommendations of the Committee. He commented acidly on the reasons given both in the Assembly and elsewhere by Government against proposals for the building of engines in India urged repeatedly by Congress members. Now that the experts of the Committee had recommended it, the impossible had become possible.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai thought that the Committee had virtually found that India had committed a mistake in not having her own factories for the manufacture of engines suited to her conditions. This aspect of the matter had in his opinion assumed greater importance now that the European War might result in cutting off supplies of locomotive parts from abroad.

SAFETY FIRST.

Sir Ziauddin elaborated this point further and said it was now a practical proposition that India must be made self-supporting in the matter of running her Railways. If the war continued for a considerable length of time, railways in India might come to a standstill unless the Railway Board started manufacturing engines in India, and in manufacturing them here the prime consideration must be safety; speed was not of great importance just now. The Railway Board must no longer follow a policy which he thought was similar to that of a man who first purchased a saddle and went about in search of a horse to suit it. (Laughter)

NO RESPONSIBILITY.

Maulana Zafar Ali declared that responsibility had not been brought home against individual members of the Railway Board and no action had been taken against those guilty. The public would never be satisfied until action was taken against, those who played ducks and drakes with public money. Action could easily be taken by the Railway Board in this matter if it applied the the same rigid standards of conduct as were applied in the case of a Divisional Traffic Manager, who was sacked because he was thought to have wrongly used his power to issue passes.

GOVT'S. REPLY.

Sir Andrew Clow replying on the debate referred to the remarks about the manufacture of locomotives in India. There seemed to be an impression that "we were now taking up a subject, which we could have taken up many years ago." This was not really a recommendation of the Committee

Mr. Navalrai:—Then what is it?

Sir Andrew said the Committee had made certain observations on the making of locomotives. Circumstances, he proceeded, had changed greatly since the proposals were first put forward, particularly the cost of building engines abroad, and unfortunately there had been big changes since he moved this motion in the House last week and what effect these would have on the possible building of locomotives here now, he was not prepared to predict.

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, said the Communications Member, had attributed to the Committee the view that the whole design was unsuitable. If that was so he (the speaker) should have thought their advice would have been to scrap the lot and start a new design. But the Committee found that the Pacific engine design was on the whole justified.

Referring to the amendment, which he opposed, Sir Andrew said that so far as the financial aspect was concerned, a very strong justification would be put forward for these engines.

The issue was whether these engines should have been purchased or whether engines of any other type should have been purchased in places of the Pacifics a much larger number of the obsolete types would have been necessary than the number of the type, which was actually purchased.

ERRED IN GOOD COMPANY

It was not a case of the engines not being needed. It might be charged against the Railway Board of the day that they were unduly optimistic in their expectations of traffic but if they erred in that respect they erred in good company. He could think of a large number of projects, some non-official, some unfortunately official, in those expansive years, which later on proved to be very far from gold mines. The Railway Board erred in the company of this House which in 1922 recommended purchase of engines worth 90 crores of rupees, which he was told represented about two thousand locomotives. Actually less than half of that number was purchased.

Summing up on the question of responsibility Sir Andrew said: "It was always a very difficult thing to judge one's predecessors. Every man was a fool to his successor (Laughter). The sensible things that we did called for no notice in future years.

But mistakes we all made became evident to those who had to repair them. For that reason he had always tried to be tender in forming opinions about those who were past and gone. But the Committee themselves made it clear that in their opinion there was an error of judgment in neglecting the warning of Consulting Engineers and in proceeding with the purchase before trial of so many engines at one time. He felt that in matters of this kind the Committee with their knowledge and close attention they had given to the task were perhaps in a better position to judge than any member of the House. He was prepared to leave it at that.

The amendment was lost and the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

New Cotton Research Officer For Karnatak

The Government of Bombay have appointed Rao Sahib S. H. Prayag as the Cotton Breeder of the Southern Maratha Country. Till recently Rao Sahib Prayag served as Cotton Breeder Khandesh and for some months at Surat. He has done excellent research work in cotton in Khandesh. At the Jalgaon Government Farm he has evolved a new variety of cotton namely, "Jarilla" and this cotton has proved to be superior to Broach Cotton in regard to fibre and long staple. Rao Sahib Prayag also successfully established the first Cotton Market Committee in Dhulia and was its Chairman for two years. He is now transferred to Dharwar.

Our Readers' Views

President Washington On Public Appointments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Last week the Corporation discussed the appointment to the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner. It is rightly contended that "every candidate should be dealt with on standpoint of merit and merit alone to ensure selection of one who is best qualified on merit". In this connection the public will be interested to know the views of Washington, First President of the United States which views should be adopted in selection of persons to posts in Municipality, Banks, Firms. Washington's views are given in "Cyclopaedia of Moral and Religious Anecdote" by Rev. Thomas Fuller and Rev. George Cheever published by Richard Griffin and Co., London and Glasgow and run asunder:—

An anecdote is told of the great Washington, which exhibits, in a fine light, the distinction between public duty and private friendship. During his administration as President of the United States, a gentleman, the friend and the companion of the general throughout the whole course of the revolutionary war, applied for a lucrative and very responsible office. The gentleman was at all times welcome to Washington's table; he had been, to a certain degree, necessary to the domestic repose of a man, who had for seven years fought the battles of his country, and who had now undertaken the task of wielding her political energies. At all times, and in all places, Washington regarded his revolutionary associate with an eye of evident partiality and kindness. He was a jovial, pleasant and unobtrusive companion. In applying for this office, it was accordingly in the full confidence of success; and his friends already cheered him on the prospect of his arrival at competency and ease. The opponent of this gentleman, was known to be decidedly hostile to the politics of Washington; he had even made himself conspicuous among the ranks of opposition. He had, however, the temerity to stand as candidate for the office to which the friend and the favourite of Washington aspired. He had nothing to urge in favour of his pretentions but strong integrity, promptitude and fidelity in business, and every quality which, if called into exercise, would render service to the State. Everyone considered the application of this man hopeless; no glittering testimonial of merit had he to present to the eye of Washington; he was known to be his political enemy; he was opposed by a favourite of the general's; and yet, with such fearful odds, he dared to stand as candidate. What was the result? The enemy of Washington was appointed to the office, and his table companion was left destitute and dejected. A mutual friend, who interested himself in the affair, ventured to remonstrate with the President on the injustice of his appointment. 'My friend', said he, 'I receive with a cordial welcome, he is welcome to my house, and welcome to my heart; but, with all his good qualities, he is not a man of business'. His opponent is, with all his political hostility to me, a man of business; my private feelings have nothing to do in this case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States as George Washington, I would do this man any kindness in my power; but as President of the United States, I can do nothing". —Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Educational Dept.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is as much the duty of every reformer to point out to the Congress Government of Bombay the inequities in the Educational department as it is for the the Congress Government to take cognizance of all such suggestions. With this point in view, I propose to make two main suggestions about the appointments in the Educational Department

(1) Equitable distribution of posts for all departments.

(2) Equitable distribution of pay.

Were one to collect statistics of the number of class I posts for various departments, one would be surprised to note the number of them assigned for subjects like English or Economics as against Sciences. Why? It is because the posts were formerly created to accommodate the foreigners and as the available number of imported European Experts (?) in English and Economics was far in excess of those in sciences the inequalities followed them in the departments. A plea, therefore, for an equitable distribution of posts for all branches will not be out of place

The highest that an assistant lecturer can hope to get is Rs. 200, a lecturer Rs. 500 and a class I man Rs. 900, all doing the same work. An assistant lecturer or a lecturer is asked to lecture on the same subject as a class I man. They teach the very student which a class 1 man does. Their calibre is the same. Still the assistant lecturer is asked to count Rs. 200 or less for the best part of his life as much as a lecturer is asked to count Rs. 500 or less. A class I man goes about thinking that he is about 5 times superior to an assistant lecturer and twice as much as a lecturer just because his pockets are heavy in the same proportion.

Avoid this distinction, establish a class where every one will get an opportunity of rising from bottom to top is the least that one can hope for.—Yours, etc.

T. T. MAHABLESHWAR.

Sikhs And Muslims Of Hyderabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Propagandists as a rule do not care what means they use to achieve their objects. This is true in the case of the communal propagandists of Hyderabad, who with the conclusion of the Arya satyagraha have found a fruitful source of trouble in Sikh-Muslim misunderstandings. These misunderstandings were deliberately encouraged and carefully fostered during the deplorable incidents of some weeks ago. A drunken brawl in which a young Sikh and a Muslim were involved was a communal aspect. The trouble between a Sikh and an Arab was used to further the impression that Muslims were intolerant of the Sikhs. The fact is that the drunken brawl was no more than a drunken brawl. There was no communal significance attached to it. Such things happen everywhere in India, or, we may say, all over the world and they are not arising out of communal ill-feeling.

For the information of the public, I may point out that the Sikhs and Muslims of Hyderabad have been living as members of one family for generations. The Sikhs of Hyderabad have been loyal to the Nizam and hold responsible posts in the police and other departments. The Government of Hyderabad has also shown them every consideration and appreciated their loyalty in a number of ways. The Gurudwara of the Sikhs at Nander in the Nizam's Dominions is the second largest in India. It has been receiving large amounts of money by way of grants. All these acts of the Government were responsible for the warm feelings of loyalty expressed by the Sikhs in the address they presented to the Nizam at the time of his Silver Jubilee. What do all these things show? The public might be left to draw their own conclusions from them. It is easy for mischief-makers to stir up trouble where none exists. But it is difficult to remove the misunderstandings once they take root. In the interest of communal unity and goodwill, therefore, I would appeal to the Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus alike to refrain from indulging in pernicious propaganda which while doing good to nobody will do a lot of harm to the communities concerned. The present time is not one for communal bickerings. The reforms in British India have been marred by communalism, and if the evil persists, India far from progressing will go backward to pagan times. —Yours, etc.,

M. A. BARI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Control Over Restaurants

S. R. SWAMI appeals the Municipal authorities to keep a more stringent check on the restaurants and hotels in the city in order to safeguard public health.

A Hyderabad Protest

K. S. SAINI & C. K. MUNI criticise the observations on Sikhism and Arya Samaj made by Dr. Syed Lateef in a recent issue of the "Payam" as being untrue and uncalled for and as likely to lead to further communal disharmony in the Hyderabad State.

Unemployed And Government

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Unemployment is the burning question of the day, and the members of all communities are seriously affected, but specially the Muslim community is on the verge of direst desperation and difficulty, in solving this most knotty and arduous problem.

To-day the reins of Government in almost all the Provinces are in the hands of the Congress who claims to be just to all the communities alike, but the grievances of the unemployed are increasing by leaps and bounds day by day. The Universities have been functioning just like a machines for the production of graduates in thousands every year without imparting any practical education to earn their livelihood. Government machinery has proved unfit to perform its respective responsibilities and to solve the most vital problem of employment. Just as students while in schools and colleges build castles in the air in the same way the Congress Governments also build castles in the air, beating their drums in eight Provinces and speak from earth to sky without any practical work.

It is a great pity that the Congress Government which claims to be just to all the communities could not prove its claim. There is a cry from Muslims for jobs in all those provinces where the Congress Ministries exist.

Muslims' due rights and privileges are over looked and trampled upon. I speak of the Bombay Government in these terms as I have been very closely in touch with the serious problem of the unemployed Muslims for about two years in Bombay.

I write these from my personal bitter experiences and have been closely in touch with so many public instititions in India for about 10 years of my life. The irony of fate is that wherever they go in search of employment the most painful reply they get "No vacancy". Alas! this is the deplorable and pathetic situation with the poor educated Muslims.

It would be sheer foolishness on my part if I did not draw the attention of the leading local Muslims who are also responsible for not taking this problem seriously At least they can help them by employing in their firms and offices.

In the end I appeal to both the Congress Government and Muslim Leaguers with all the words at my command to take this problem seriously.—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE FOR MUSLIMS.

Indians In British Cabinet

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are numbers of illustrious Indians who amply deserve ere long, to be elevated to peerage. Their presence in the British Cabinet will undoubtedly rouse implicit faith and confidence in the hearts of our people many of whom are vacillating to cast in their lot with the Great Commonwealth and the democracies of the world. Moreover, it will positively flare up their martial spirit and stern determination to annihilate the enemies of humanliberty and civilisation.—Yours, etc.

BURJOR J. SHROFF.

Property Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now-a-days we hear of protests being made by the landlords of the city against imposition of the Urban immovable property tax by the Government of Bombay. These protests, as I understand, are 'inter alia' based on the ground that the landlords do not get a reasonable return on their investment and thus on the contrary they are suffering a loss on their capital investment. If that is so, the only alternative left to the aggrieved landlord is to dispose of his property at the best possible price. However, in these days of political upheaval and economic distress the landlords may, in the first place, think, and quite rightly, that they will not find any purchaser at all for fear that the property market will still go down and if at all the landlords find a purchaser they will not get a suitable price.

May I, therefore, venture to suggest to the Government of Bombay and the landlords to adopt the following method to tackle the problem? The method consist of a scheme prepared and sanctioned by the Government whereby whosoever landlord desires to sell the property gives intimation to the Government. The Government thereafter ask their official valuers to value the property taking into consideration the depreciation etc. The property-owner also gets the valuation of the property made by his own valuers. If there be difference in the two valuation reports of the Government and the property-owner the same is decided by a Committee set up by the Government before whom both the parties can appear and argue their case and the Committee's decision is final and binding on the parties. After this is done the property in question is put in a raffle and whosoever has the winning number gets the property for a small sum ranging between Re. 1 to Rs. 5. It may be mentioned that the number of tickets sold will be according to the valuation of the property. By doing so the Government of Bombay can also get some income by charging a small commission for conducting the raffle. This will also to some extent curb down the "Satta Khel" so notoriously carried on by nefarious persons in the city and also check the sale of Goa lotteries in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. KALGUTKAR.

Bombay Aug. 18.

BE GUIDED BY MAHATMA

Sardar Deprecates Taking Advantage Of Crisis

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, (By Mail.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A., (Central), and Acharya Kriplani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, paid a short visit to Meerut on Tuesday last. He and Mr. Desai addressed a public meeting, which was attended by over 20,000 persons, in the Town Hall grounds. Pandit Pearey Lal Sharma, M.L.A. (Central), presided.

The Sardar said that some people said that now that the British Government was within the danger zone they must seize the opportunity and liberate the Motherland. If by this, said the Sardar, they could get what they aimed at they must surely take advantage of the opportunity. But circumstances, he added, were not favourable to them. The air surrounding them was not healthy.

TWO PATHS

Proceeding the Sardar said that they must realise that they could take shelter behind two things—arms and non-violence. Arms—they were in full play in Europe to-day. They had no such force behind their back at present. Even their Ministries, he added, were incapable of giving them any substantial help. Even a 'chaprasi' would not obey the Ministers but the Governors. They must feel their strength and act in such a way that they did not fall. Congress organisation alone was their strength. By walking over the path shown by Gandhiji they had got something during the last 20 years. If anyone else had shown some other path let him come and tell us of the same.

Proceeding the Sardar said that Gandhiji had his fingers constantly on the puise of the country and he knew how it beat. The country must have faith in his leadership and must be guided by him.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai addressing the audience pleaded for unity amongst the Hindus and the Muslims and for their devoting attention only to things which would add to the prosperity of the country.

Students Warned Against Nazi Propaganda

(From A Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

Mr. R. S. Pandit, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress, U.P., delivered an address on Saturday evening while inaugurating the Students' Parliament in the S. D. College. He referred to the subterranean work by Fascism in India, specially through propaganda in educational institutions and stated that a sum of money was distributed among Indian newspapers to pay for advertisement of German goods on condition that the papers published small press notes. These notes subtly insinuated that the old democratic methods had failed and that the new totalitarian methods were more suited to the needs of modern complicated world.

Mr. Pandit warned students against forgetting that the tradition of democracy despite amendments through centuries had persisted in India and they should not lose sight of it.

Continuing Mr. Pandit asked Indians to follow the lead of the Chinese who had sunk their differences to meet a common menace. People, he said, need not go into panic over the possible invasion of this country which has survived many foreign invasions.

THEY PREFER JAIL

Delhi Magistrate's Order On Congress Workers And Its Sequel

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

The Additional District Magistrate convicted Shrimati Satyawati, a prominent Congress worker, under Section 108, I.P.C. and ordered her to furnish security for Rs. 700 and executive a personal bond for the same amount, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one year.

Bhanwar Singh, a Socialist worker, also convicted on a similar charge was ordered to furnish security of Rs. 100 and a personal bond of the like amount, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Both the accused refused to furnish bond and were sent to jail.

It may be recalled that the accused were arrested in connection with the delivery of speeches at rural meetings in the province of Delhi.—United Press.

CHOLERA RAGES IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, September 10

There were 14 seizures and 12 deaths from plague during the week ending September 2, 1939.

The number of seizures and deaths from cholera during the week under report were, 1041 and 483 respectively against 962 seizures and 450 deaths in the week previous.

12 seizures and 7 deaths were recorded from small-pox during the week under report.—United Press.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 14, 1995
Muslim: Rajab 26, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1309
Hightide: 10-54; 23-12
Lowtide: 4-24; 17-07
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION

Traffic for Musqat is no longer subject to abnormal delay.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will expound in Gujerati strophes 7-9 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX). The lecture is open to the public

"MOTHER'S DAY"

Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshtriya Vidyarthi Sahayak Sangha, Dadar, the second Mother's Day in the Northern part of Bombay will be celebrated to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Janardan Raghoba Vanmali Hall at Dadar, under the Presidentship of Mr. N. V. Modak, chief engineer of the Bombay Municipality when Mrs. L. N. Modak, Prof. M. D. Altekar, and Prin. N. M. Kale, will address.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday), at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Diwan Behadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Retired Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, will deliver a lecture on "Public Health Services and Sanitation", at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

H. P. T. PRINCE OF WALES LECTURES

The second of the series of the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship lectures will be delivered by Dr. Miss Vatsala M. Sumant to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m (B.T.), at the main Lecture Theatre Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel the subject being, the "Role of pituitary and other Endocrine Glands in relation to Menstruation and functional bleeding."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Four Feathers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Hawk of the Wilderness". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan finds a son. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man in the Iron Mask." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Rose of Washington Square" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

J. R. AJGAONKAR HONOURED

Purse Of Rs. 2,000 To Bombay Marathi Author And Journalist

BOMBAY, Monday.

A purse containing Rs. 2,000 and odd was presented to Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar, a Marathi journalist and author in memory of the completion of his 60 years at a public meeting held at the Wagle Hall of the Chikitsaka Samooha at Kandewadi Girgaon on Monday evening.

Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi of the Indian Women's University was in the chair. The meeting was held under the auspices of several institutions led by the Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay.

Prof. Gajendragadkar, Prof. Kane, Prof. Allekar, Mr. Parelkar, Mr. Tulpurkar and others paid tributes to the voluminous output of literary work by Mr. Ajgaonkar in his series of lives of the Marathi poet-saints.

Prof. Joshi observed that Mr. Ajgaonkar's was an example for all to copy. He was in no sense a genius. His education was also limited in that he was not even a matriculate, but by dint of labour he had scholarly achievements to his credit and his worth was recognised inasmuch as he was appointed an examiner for B.A. and M.A. examination in Bombay and Nagpur.

PROHIBITION FILMS AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Prohibition Propaganda Committee, two cinema films about Prohibition, will be shown to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 at Harijan Nivas, Chuna Bhatti and at 9-30 at Sheth Anandilal Podar High School Compound.

BOMBAY PRAYS FOR PEACE

All Religions Represented At Sir Jivanji Modi Hall Function

Representatives of every religion obtaining in the country offered prayers for peace at a meeting at the Sir Jivanji Modi Hall on Monday evening. The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal was presided over by Dastur Kaikhusro Mahiar Kutar.

Swami Sambuddhananda on behalf of the Hindus, Moulana Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi representing the Muslims, Mr. B. J. Jhaveri on baheif of the Jains, Brigadier Thomas Welby for Christians, Mr. A. B. A. Mediwake for the Buddhists, Mr. Benjamin Salem for the Jews, Pandit Narhari Narain Singh for the Sikhs and Dastur K. M. Kutar for the Parsis offered prayers for peace. Mr. K. J. B. Wadia read a Universal prayer for peace.

Mrs. Frenny M. Cama sang two soulful songs invoking peace and happiness. The Salvation army provided the opening and closing hyms.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP IN BOMBAY

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., have issued the following statement in regard to the closing of Congress membership in the City of Bombay:—

The primary membership of Congress for this year will close on Friday, the 15th of September 1939. The membership books along with the corresponding Voters' Cards and subscription must reach the respective Congress Offices from which they have been issued before 7 p.m. (S.T.) on that day.

The District Congress Committees have been instructed to receive books of their Ward only upto 7 p.m (S.T.). Any books received thereafter will have to be referred to the Provincial Election Tribunal to decide of their validity. The Enrolling Officers are hereby directed to return the books in their possession to the respective offices quite in time to avoid the possibility of members being disqualified.

The B.P.C.C. has appointed Officers for scrutiny for all the District Congress Committees. These officers will attend their respective offices at the closing time on that day and will certify, after counting, the exact number of members enrolled in each Ward.

After all the books are received, the Inspectors of the B.P.C.C. will scrutinise them and will make necessary inquiries in doubtful cases.

Congressmen are requested to report to the B.P.C.C. any irregularities of enrolment which might have come to their notice.

Due notice will be given to the members when the Registers are kept open for inspection.

Bharati's Poetry Of Patriotism Locked Up In Tamil

Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu On Translations In English And Other Indian Languages

"Bharati Day" was observed in the City on Monday night at a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, at Matunga. Dr. S. S. Krishnan presided and Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu addressed the meeting on the genius, patriotism and foresight of the late Subramania Bharathi, the patriot, saint, and poet of South India.

The proceedings began with "Jaya, Jaya Bharatha, Vande Matharam," the powerful national anthem composed by Bharati, which was sung by a group of girls. Mr. Shankarlingam then sang a few choice pieces from Bharati's works.

Dr. S. S. Krishnan in his speech explained the object of the meeting and referred to the great heritage that the late Subramania Bharati had left to the Indian people. He sang with the fervour of a great patriot and the vision of a prophet, said Dr. Krishnan.

TREASURE LOCKED UP IN TAMIL.

Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu deplored that the priceless treasure that the late Subramania Bharati had bequeathed to the people of this country still remained hidden, for his works were in Tamil and no attempts had been made to reveal to the world at large the passionate art pourings of a patriot's lacerated soul. Through his songs Bharati had revealed the soul of India and the redemption of her his poems was the liberation of India and the redemption of her teeming millions. They were noted for their fearless expression and candour.

Bharati lived and sang at a time when to utter the word "Swaraj" meant condign punishment. "Vande Mataram" was unheard of. The seething discontent that his poems breathed so true of India in subjection scared away many a patriotic as they were they also contained a message for the present distracted India—an India torn asunder with its caste and class antagonisms and its communal bickerings.

In conclusion Dr. Varadarajalu paid a glowing tribute to the memory and life-work of Subramania Bharati who deserved to be known wider and whose works should be read and assimilated by all Indians. He wished that there would be people with enough sense of patriotism to make Bharati's writings available in English and other Indian languages.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks.

PLEA FOR CHANGE IN HINDUS' OUTLOOK

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu's Address To Young Men's Hindu Association

BOMBAY, Monday.

"There can be no Hindu-Muslim unity unless Hindus are equally organised, in order that they may protect their own interests" observed Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu of Madras, addressing the Young Men's Hindu Association on Monday evening. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The Doctor said that great responsibilities rested in future on the shoulders of young men. He was convinced that the Hindu Community should be strengthened before any parleys could be had with the Muslims, who were well organised and who meant business. In the face of Muslim separatism, and pan-Muslim ideas, the national cause was bound to suffer at the hands of the Congress which jeopardised Hindu interests by giving a blank cheque to Muslims if unity could be attained.

Continuing, he said, youngmen should cultivate Hindu consciousness and should realise the value of their great heritage

To uphold real Hindu ideals Hindus ought to change their entire outlook on life in manners, habits, food and dress. He hoped, with a changed outlook, they would achieve their goal of Swaraj quicker.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta agreed with the sentiments expressed by the lecturer and said that Hindus were determined to go ahead and fight for Swaraj whether others agreed with them or not. The first step in that direction was to organise themselves following the advice given by the lecturer of the evening.

He concluded by saying that other communities should realise that their future was entwined with their's.

NO NEGATIVE SUCCESS WILL SATISFY CONGRESS

Lucknow Reaction To — Viceroy's Speech

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

Reactions to H. E. the Viceroy's announcement regarding Federation vary here according to the political bias of each party. While the zamindar circle welcomes it as a "wise step", the Muslim Leaguers characterise it as "disappointing". The Wardha decision is being awaited with great expectancy amongst Congressmen generally.

"If that is all, there is nothing to warrant any change in the attitude of the Congress", declared Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, interviewed by the "United Press".

Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, a zamindar M.L.A., welcomed the Viceroy's statement as the only right and proper course in the present circumstances.

Commenting editorially, the "National Herald" welcomes the decision as recording in a small way triumph for India's opposition under the leadership of the Congress. The paper adds that the Congress will not be satisfied with mere negative and what must be apparently short-lived success.—United Press.

Dr. Juliet Mary De Sa, M.B., F.R.C.S., Hon. Lady Doctor in charge, Ante-Natal Clinic and Out-Patient Department, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospital, Bombay, who returned by the mail-boat, on Thursday last, had proceeded last year on study leave to Europe. After obtaining the F.R.C.S. in Gynaecology, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, she attended the last Congress of the Obstetricians and Gynaecologists at Lausanne. She was the only representative of India to this Congress. She then toured round the Continent for post-graduate studies in Midwifery and Gynaecology.

Hitlerism Must Go

Dr. Stanley-Jones On Basis Of Abiding Peace

"At this hour what constructive things can we do for Peace," was the subject of lecture delivered by Dr. E. Stanley Jones at the Greens Hotel on Monday evening.

The lecture was organised under the auspices of the Peace Subcommittee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, and presided over by Mrs. K. Huthee singh. A large and distinguished audience heard with rapt attention the speaker whose advice to women was to persuade man to the belief that communalism, racialism and differences of faith were the disintegrating factors of human oneness.

Mankind was one and ideologies which distinguished between man and man on the basis of colour and a pseudo-superiority of race, should, the doctor explained, be destroyed at the very inception.

HITLERISM MUST GO

Nazism had expounded the race theory which was in the very essence detrimental to human progress.

Mankind, the doctor continued, comprised the same intellectual and physical faculties and no matter to what continent an individual belonged, one race had the same right as the other to exist.

Unless and until the silly theories which Hitlerism propounds are crushed it would be impossible to secure peace in the world.

It was, therefore, time to resolve, immediately, never to suffer the eccentric and ruinous ideologies of dictators, to tear asunder the fraternity of man.

Universal brotherhood was, the doctor concluded, the highest goal mankind could aspire for.

Additional Names On Permits Committee

Bombay Government has directed that the names of the following medical practitioners would be added to the Committee, constituted to investigate the claims of persons applying for permits under Order 18 (a) (i) on the ground of health:—

Drs. E. P. Ghadiali, M.R.C.S., Natwar J. Mody, M.R.C.P., K. G. Munsiff, F.R.C.S., J. P. Padshah, M.D. and M. J. Shah, M.R.C.P.

Prices Regulation In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Government of Bengal have decided to fix and regulate the prices of principal items of foodstuffs, medicines, medical supplies, salt, kerosene oil and cheaper varieties of cloth.

A Controller of Prices will be appointed who, in consultation with an advisory council consisting of representatives of trade and commerce and experts, will fix the prices.—United Press.

DEATH OF MR. RUSTOM K. R. CAMA

Former Managing Director Of "Bombay Chronicle"

The "Chronicle" regrets to record the death of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama which occurred on Sunday, Sept. 10, at his residence at Colaba. Mr. Rustom Cama was the son of the late Mr. K. R. Cama.

Mr. Cama about twenty years ago was the Managing Director of the "Bombay Chronicle."

He leaves behind in the Press a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

He was a Master Mason and had great influence with his brother-Masons in Bombay. He was also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company.

MOTOR VEHICLE LIGHTING

A. R. P. Officer's Appeal To Motorists

The A.R.P. Officer announces that during the last two nights, the civil and military authorities have, in the interests of the motoring public, been carrying out a series of experiments with motor vehicle lighting. These experiments have been observed from the air, and those who have not already painted the headlights and reflectors can take advantage of these experiments.

It has been found that a thin sheet of light brown paper entirely covering the whole headlight glass and a double thickness of the same paper on the top of the glass, completely diffuses the forward beam and the upward glare and gives a reasonable light on an unlit road. All that is required is careful driving. Side-lights which have not got frosted glass, should be covered with a single sheet of thin brown paper.

It will be advisable, as the monsoon is not yet finished, to fit the paper inside the front glasses.

Correct discs will be available for sale to the public in a few days when an announcement will be made in the press.

PARSIS OBSERVE KHORDAD SAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

The city wore again a holiday appearance on account of Khordad Sal, a Parsi holiday. This day is celebrated in honour of the anniversary of the birth of Zoroaster, the Prophet of the Parsis.

The Fire temples were thronged with Parsis who went for prayer This occasion was also used for prayer for the peace of the world. The banks and public offices were closed for the day.

DEFENCE REGISTRATION FORMS

Forms for the registration of European male British subjects may be obtained from the W. I. A. A. Headquarters, Indian Merchants' Chamber next to Churchgate Station, Bombay (or by post from the Acting Secretary, the W. I. A. A., P. O. Box 211, Bombay) as well as from the usual authorities.

Literacy Drive In E Ward

The Superintendent of the Bombay E. Ward literacy classes writes:

In all 72 classes were conducted in E Ward. Out of 72,67 were for men and 5 for women. 23 were conducted in Marathi, 8 in Gujarati, 27 in Hindi, 6 in Urdu, 2 in Telugu and 1 in Kanarese.

Ninety per cent. of the students who attended these classes belonged to the working classes. The attendance was fairly satisfactory in June and July and it became quite satisfactory during the month of August.

JANMASHTAMI CELEBRATIONS AT GAUDIYA MATH

(From A Correspondent).

The anniversary of Sri Krishna was celebrated by the members of the Bombay branch of the Gaudiya Math at Kalyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, on 7th, 8th and 9th inst., with a crowded programme, terminating with feeding of about 1,200 poor people.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBANBAN)

From the early hours of Sunday morning the people of Bandra and its surroundings were awakened by the hoots of motor-horns and the heavy foot-steps of devoted pilgrims who were making for the Shrine on the crest of the picturesque Bandra Hill.

The approximate number of visitors was over 25,000. In the crowds were seen people of all castes and communities.

In the evening there was a rush at the fair, the crowds swelling every minute until the whole area looked like a sea of moving heads.

Masses at Shrine were said from 5-30 after every half hour. The High Mass was at 11-30 and finished at 1-30 p.m

Police bandobast was excellent, both on the road and in the fair One way traffic was observed throughout the day. No accidents were recorded as in the previous years.

Monday being a bank holiday saw another record crowd both in the morning and the evening.

Nazi Funds In City Confiscated?

German Consul's Movements Under Restraint

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that the Police are in possession of evidence with regard to utilisation of funds for Nazi propaganda in India, consequent on the finding of Rs. 1,05,000 in Indian currency along with the belongings of Dr. Zimmer, Commercial Attache to the Consul-General in Bombay for Germany.

It is likely that the money will be confiscated, although the authorities had made it clear, prior to the arrest of Germans here, that the money found on the person of any German in India would not be confiscated.

In this particular case, it may be argued that the money was intended to be utilised for Nazi Party purposes.

The Consul-General, it is pointed out, had been clearly intimated before the declaration of war that he could either return to Germany or continue to stay here under certain restrictions and continue to hold diplomatic relations. It is, however, curious to note that the German Consuls in India preferred to stay here, although British Embassies in Germany had been recalled.

It will be recalled that a sum of Rs. 1,05,000, alleged to be the Nazi Party's fund for activities in India was found by the Special Branch of the C.I.D. during a search in Bombay, last night.

Search was conducted at the residences of Count von Doenhoff, the German Consul-General, Dr. Zimmer, the Commercial Attache and Herr Rissman, Secretary to the Consul-General.

Consequent on the finding of the money, movements of the German Consulate Officers and staff have been restricted, the Consulate Officers being put under restraint.

The affairs of the German Consulate have been handed over to the Swiss Consul.

A guard has been kept around their residences.

DEFINITION OF 'ENEMY FIRMS'

Dy. Controller Of Enemy Firms Clarifies Position

A press note issued by the controller of enemy firms says:—

The Deputy Controllers of Enemy Firms at Bombay and Calcutta are receiving numerous enquiries regarding the enemy character of certain firms.

The public are hereby informed that the position of all firms in which enemy subjects held responsible positions at the outbreak of war is necessarily under examination, and that pending the result of such examination some time may elapse before these firms can resume trading on a normal scale.

The names of the firms which have resumed normal trading will be published in due course.—A. P.

LOST THREE STONE WITHOUT DIETING

Much More Energetic Since She Reduced

SAYS KRUSCHEN SALTS WORKED WONDERS

Dieting is inconvenient, uncertain in its effects, and sometimes definitely harmful to the health. If you wish to reduce weight, you can do so without discomfort, without danger, by a method that thousands of men and women have followed successfully. Here is a letter describing one womans' experience of this method:—

"I have been taking Kruschen Salts now for two years. I have found them an excellent remedy for fatness. Since taking Kruschen I have lost three stone in weight, and feel much more lively and energetic. I did not diet in any special way I am sure others would get relief if they would give Kruschen Salts a fair trial. They have certainly worked wonders with me."—(Mrs.) A.M.

Kruschen is a scientific blend of six mineral salts found in the waters of those European Spas which have been used by generations of overstout people to reduce weight. Before the first bottle of Kruschen is finished, the fat starts to go. Then, month after month, the scales tell the same story—a few pounds less of superfluous flesh to burden the body and endanger the health.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1939

INDIA AND THE WAR

The Congress Working Committee has anxiously considered for many long hours the question of India's attitude towards the war but does not seem to have yet come to any definite decision It is obvious that conflicting views have been placed before the Committee by representatives of different schools of thought, and the Committee is making strenuous efforts to reconcile all these views as far as possible. Though apparently conflicting, the more representative views do not seem to be irreconcilable. For if they were so, there would probably have been an early majority decision. The delay in arriving at any definite decision suggests that it seems possible, however difficult, to devise a formula acceptable to all parties in the Congress The idea upper-most in the minds of Congressmen has been expressed by leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. It is to put an end to the petty internal conflicts of all kinds and face the emergency with dignity and unity.

Need For Appeasement

Meanwhile, the executive committees of several political bodies other than the Congress have met in Bombay and have arrived at more or less similar conclusions. The Working Committee of the National Liberal Federation thinks that "in this crisis India should "unhesitatingly and unconditionally support the democratic Powers by every possible means so that they may come out victorious in the struggle" and that "this is not the time for bargaining". The Committee accordingly urges all other political parties to range themselves definitely on the side of Britain. At the same time the Committee appeals to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India "to create such psychological conditions in the country as will lead to a general political appeasement and ensure complete co-operation on the part of the people of India by cementing friendly relations." In particular, the Committee appeals to Government "to hasten the replacement of the present form of Central Government by a Government responsible to the public," and also to "remove all causes of distrust that the present military policy arouses and to create a modern and efficient Indian Defence Force so as to enable India effectively to defend herself against foreign aggression." A somewhat similar resolution has been adopted by the Democratic Swaraj Party, which states that the question of India's freedom would have to be settled in order to stimulate the maximum effort on the part of India in the prosecution of the war and that the most effective way of securing India's co-operation in the war would be for Government to prepare the people of India for the country's defence by throwing open to all Indians recruitment to the Indian army, irrespective of any considerations of caste, creed, race or province. The Hindu Mahasabha views the position mainly from the communal standpoint and demands, among other things, the redress of the "grievous wrongs done to the Hindus by the Communal Decision" and "calls upon the Hindus throughout India to organise Hindu National Militia."

Viceroy's Speech

If these bodies expected the Viceroy to make any reference to their constitutional and other demands in his address to the Central Legislature, they must have been completely undeceived by now. He dwelt solely on the question of war and what he considered to be India's unquestionable duty to support Britain. All other matters, he quietly dismissed on the plea that "questions directly associated with that emergency must be of predominant and, in a sense, of almost exclusive importance." But Indians rightly believe that there are several questions which vitally affect them and the war, too, and which, therefore, cannot be ignored. After all, as even the *Manchester Guardian* admits, India is involved in the war only because of her connection with Britain, and her own "grievances persist" despite her deep sympathy for the democracies. The paper, therefore, urges: "Not only because of possible Congress objections but because of our own welfare India deserves to be treated as a full equal." If the war is for the purpose of freeing democracies from foreign domination and the ravages of Nazism, does it not follow that India, who is called upon to make all kinds of sacrifices for the war, should herself be made a democracy free from foreign domination? The Viceroy has announced that there is "no choice but to hold in suspense work in connection with preparations for. Federation while retaining Federation as our objective." It is, of course, a great triumph for Indian public opinion that it has secured the burial of the federal scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935. But India cannot be content with a negative triumph. Apart from India's own inalienable right, the declared aim of Britain in prosecuting the war calls for urgent satisfaction of this country's demand for effective control at the Centre. Bargaining at this time will certainly be bad but a one-sided bargain at India's expense is infinitely worse.

Significant Decision

There have been suggestions, particularly in pro-German countries, that after the conquest of Poland, Herr Hitler will, through the good offices of Signor Mussolini, offer peace to Britain and France. These suggestions immediately brought forth Anglo-French denials that Britain or France would ever agree to anything of the kind. These denials were welcome. And the recent meeting of the British War Cabinet has definitely confirmed them. The report that the Cabinet has decided to form plans on the assumption that the war will last three years or more has little meaning unless it signifies a determination on the part of Poland's Western Allies that the chapter is by no means going to close with the defeat of that country, and that on the contrary the war will go on. This, we hope, is a hint to prospective intermediaries and to the people of the Reich, also a warning to the leaders of that unfortunate land.

The British, of course, are not taking any chances and are preparing for all possibilities. But we do not think that this war will, as the present alignments stand, last for as long as three years. Germany cannot bear the strain. As the French Finance Minister says, Germany has been worn out by her preparations for war. She has no reserve strength to conduct it for any length of time. This is confirmed in a most glaring fashion by the Nazis themselves in the rationing of flour under which the quantity to be supplied to every German per week is——half a pound! The Nazis, in fact, are beginning to realise that they are inexorably due for disaster. The British interpretation of General Goering's speech is not at all wide of the mark. The General's oratory lacked confidence to such an extent that he spoke in terms not of victory but of Nazi determination to resist "Versailles," that is, the terms of peace.

DANZIG

Not "A German City For Ages"

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Danzig, for the inclusion of which in the Reich, the Germans have provoked the war in Europe, by no means was "a German city since the ages." Against the German propaganda which wants the whole world to believe that Danzig "since centuries was united with Germany" and that "Poland never had anything to do with Danzig," historical facts have quite a different story to tell. Just to brush up the memory and not as a retort to the Germans, this article gives a review of important events in the history of this ancient and actually Slavonic settlement.

The first authentic record regarding Danzig is to be found in the history of the 10th century. In the description of the heroic death and martyrdom of Saint Wojciech, the patron saint of Pomorze, we find a note about Danzig "inhabited by Slavonic people closely related to the Poles." Since the period of Boleslav, the Brave, Danzig belonged to Poland. The next historical document mentioning Danzig belongs to the 12th century. From this we know that Danzig belonged to the Duchy of Pomorze. Mestwin II, ruler of Pomorze, who did not leave an heir, desired that Danzig along with the Duchy of Pomorze should go to Przemyslaw II, King of Great Poland after his death. Przemyslaw II was murdered. This led to a great fight for the possession of Pomorze between Waclaw, King of the Czechs, Wladyslaw, the short, King of Poland proper, the Brandenburghers and the Knights of the Teutonic Order. The Polish king in his war with the Brandenburghers for the possession of Pomorze turned to the Knights of the Teutonic Order for assistance. The Erandenburghers were defeated and were forced to vacate Danzig. The Teutonic Knights, however, as was their usual custom, induced the Polish garrisons to withdraw from Danzig after which they themselves fell upon the unwary Danzigers. The citizens of Danzig, however, did not submit to the oppression of the hated Teutonic Knights. They defended themselves long against the overwhelming strength of the Teutonic Knights but they were at last overcome by the later by the disastrous defeat of the 14th November 1308. The years covering the period from 1308 to 1454 are the blackest in the life of the Danzigers. Under the iron heel of the Prussian rulers, the natural growth of Danzig was crushed. No wonder, therefore, that Danzig took the very first opportunity to free itself from the thraldom of the Teutonic Order as soon as the news reached them of the great victory of the Poles in the battle of Grunwald against the Teutonic Knights. On the 5th of August 1410, that is, three weeks after the Polish victory at Grunwald, a deputation of Danzigers arrived in the camp of Jagiello to pay homage to the Polish King. A year later, however, the Danzigers unfortunately fell victims to the Teutonic Knights, who took upon them a terrible revenge. In 1454, the Danziger rose in revolt against their oppressors. The burghomaster of Danzig presented himself in the Court of Kasimir Jagiellon, King of Poland, with the request to unite once again Pomorze with Poland. At the same time, the Danzigers fell on the strongholds of the Teutonic Knights to free themselves from their rule.

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On the 9th of March 1454, Kasimir Jagiellon, King of Poland issued a decree uniting Prussia including Danzig to Poland. For Three Hundred and Thirty-Nine years since that period upto the year 1793 when Poland was partitioned Danzig belonged to Poland. The Danzigers assisted the Polish armies to conquer the last stronghold of the Teutonic Knights—the castle of Malbor in 1460. A year later the Teutonic Order was crushed once for all at the battle of Zarnowiec. In return for this assistance, Kasimir granted special privileges to the Danzigers. Under Polish Kings Danzig prospered, and became an important trade centre. The port was made use of and greatly developed during the long period of the Swedish-Polish wars. During these wars, Danzig always remained faithful to Poland for which a vote of thanks was passed by the Polish parliament. When the Swedish armies overswept the whole of Poland at one period of the war only Danzig resisted and heroically defended the city for the Polish State.

In 1677, Danzig welcomed as it honoured guest Jan Sobieski, King of Poland, who saved Europe for Christianity by defeating the Turks at the gates of Vienna Later similar homage was willingly paid to the Polish Kings. During this period Danzig never was Prussian. On the contrary, the Danzigers looked upon the Prussians as their most hated enemies.

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When Poland was partitioned a second time in 1793, Danzig fell into the hands of the Prussians. The Danzigers, however, did not surrender without a fight. For weeks together the Prussians were kept at bay. After the fall, there started a period of gloom for the unfortunate city. Within a year, the Prussians deprived the city of all its rights and privileges. The economic life of Danzig was destroyed. The port seemed to have lost its importance. In 1807 once again, the combined Polish and French armies of Napoleon drove the Prussians out of Danzig By the peace of Tilsit. Danzig was separated from Prussia and given a constitution of a Free City under the patronage of the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony who was at the same time Duke of Warsaw. On the 2nd January 1814, the Prussian and the Russian armies once again occupied Danzig. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 handed over Danzig to Prussia and for a hundred years, that is upto 1919, it remained under German rule. The Treaty of Versailles once again made it a Free City united with Poland

In connection with the above historical sketch of Danzig, it would be very interesting to know that the "Krurier Warszawski", the well-known Polish newspaper of Warsaw, published a characteristic document about Danzig in one of its recent issues. This document is a German map dating from the 18th century published by Homan, the well-known German geographer of Nuremburg. This map describes "the general view and outline the Polish Commercial and Fortified Town of Danzig and its surroundings". This historical document emphatically indicates that even German savants had never any doubts that Danzig was out and out a Polish city.

Johan Homann, the publisher of this map, was the famous geographer who founded in Nuremburg in 1702 the map-publishing establishment known by his name. His services in this line were rewarded in 1715 by the German Government by his appointment as member of the Royal Academy of Science in Berlin. His maps and atlases were well-known throughout Europe for its strict accuracy and correct information. Even to-day his maps are prized as strictly correct and impartial documents.

Burma To-day

By ALBERT AUZAM

Burma, the land of golden pagodas, peacocks and phongyis, although an important member of the British Empire due to its rice, teak and oil exports, has not been much in the international limelight since it is a country with a small population and because its people are a self-centered race. The Burmese people do not possess the international outlook; they are satisfied minding their own internal business; very few of them have ever gone abroad. But the Buddhist-Muslim Riots and the opening-up of the Burma-Yunnan Road have enabled this little land of fourteen million souls to suddenly crash into prominence and become front-page news!

Politics in present-day Burma—the politics of the various parties is nothing more than the old politics of the dyarchy days in a new garb, with new personalities, new policies held by new parties, and with ultra-modern slogans which are easily understood and more easily influence the electorate of Burma.

Solution Of Agricultural Problems

The majority of the Burmans like the majority of Indians are agriculturists or are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The Tenancy Act and the Land Nationalisation scheme are two important Government measures launched to solve the present agrarian discontent. The Tenancy Act has been passed but its operation now extends only through the Pegu, Irrawaddy and Tenasserim divisions. It is hoped by the Burmese Press that it would be applied to all other districts.

As for Land Nationalisation scheme, it proposes to buy land at reasonable prices from the landlords and sell it at reasonable prices to the peasant cultivators at a total cost of thirty crores. But very few cultivators will have the money to buy it. And those who could buy it would not be able to work it satisfactorily for lack of funds. The result, "New Burma" says, would be a land boom which will help landowners to sell land which because of its decreased fertility, the uncertainty of the paddy market and the high system of land revenue assessment has become a burden to them. So the Government would be burdened with useless land What is needed—"New Burma" suggests—is a proper system of Agricultural Finance involving such things as long-term loans by Land Mortgage Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies; and also a Government measure to settle the huge rural indebtedness.

The Foreigner Problem

This is a matter of great interest to Burmans and consequently forms the topic on which many leaders and editorials are written and will be written by Burmese newspapers. The Burmese Press and certain Burmese politicians say that Burma has been and still is the milching cow of the Kala (foreigner); that she has been exploited not only by the Britisher but also by the Indians and the Chinese. The Burmese have not a special dislike for the Indians. The present anti-Indian agitation is simply due to the fact that of the foreign population in Burma, Indians form the largest—about a million and a half. Another reason is because most of the "jobs" in Government service are held by Indians.

As a matter of fact the Burmans dislike the Europeans, too, whom they call Myet-nha-phyu Kala (White-Face Foreigner) and also the Chinese merchants and traders. Agitation against the Chinese has now started because of the Sino-Japanese War and the construction of the Yunnan Road and Railway. The Burmese Buddhist Press believed that hordes of Chinese refugees have crossed the border and the Government have assured them through Press Communiques that frontier officials are really doing their duty and that no member of the Celestial race has surreptitiously crossed the border.

Future Of Indo-British Relations

Both the Indians in Burma and the Burmans are anxious to restore the good feeling and harmonious relation which previously existed between the two communities. The "New Burma" appeals to the Indian community in Burma to come to good terms with the Burmans by sinking selfishness and by "identifying themselves with the Burmans". "Lu-Nge-Let-Yone", a new daily paper dedicated to the cause of Burma's youths, in a recent editorial, mentioned the fact that Indians are not the only foreigners but that the British, Chinese and others are also foreigners. It stated further that the Burmans and the Indians have had very

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

Il Duce's Policy

It is interesting to watch and study the gestures and activities of Il Duce. But it is not safe to anticipate with any definiteness his final attitude. According to Madame Tabouis Herr Hitler has been studying a secret report from the Gestapo Chief Herr Himmler that Italy might become colder and colder towards the Reich. In view of Italian tributes to Poland and of the reported resumption of Italian shipping services Herr Himmler's fears are not altogether unjustified. But, on the other hand, there is the very sensational report that Il Duce has decided to deprive the Italian Crown Prince himself of his right to succession. This war on the Royal family is due, it is suggested, to Prince Umberto's opposition to Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano, the two architects on the Italian side of the Rome-Berlin Axis and all that it implied. The action against the Crown Prince would, therefore, appear to signify a warmer approach to the Reich. We can but wait and see In the meantime it is interesting to recall that Prince Umberto is the brother-in-law of King Leopold of Belgium whose popularity in his country is remarkable.

The Polish Front

Till the early morning of Monday reports from the Polish front were suggestive of tragic developments. And the despatch of Reuter's Special Correspondent from the Rumanian border had prepared us for a major disaster. But the situation, however, anxious, is not so bad as that. The Polish General Staff claims that German forces have been withdrawn from the east of Warsaw. What is more significant is the warning by Nazis themselves that "the German people must understand that our troops cannot be expected to maintain surprising speed in their advance" and that "it is necessary to spend considerable time in securing the district hitherto invaded." Does it mean that the Poles have called "halt" and sttopped the advance? If Poland can hold out even for a few months she will have contributed more than her share to the ultimate victory. The achievement is not impossible. The morale and courage of Polish soldiers have been recognised even by Italy and Germany.

Repression In Limbdi

Gandhiji, who has had protracted correspondence with the people of Limbdi regarding the repression in the State and who hoped all these days that those who were trying to bring about peace between the Ruler and the people would succeed, is now undeceived. He admits that "it was a vain hope" and that "perhaps nowhere has the policy of ruthlessness been pursued with so much precision and persistance as in Limbdi." Relying on information which he has no reason to believe, to be incorrect he points out that the "peasants have been hunted out of their homes," that the shops and houses of the merchants who have performed 'hijrat' "are practically looted," as if the whole idea were "to terrorise the people into subjection." But Gandhiji still appeals to the Ruler at least to hold an inquiry into the allegations of mal-administration in the State It will indeed be a bad day for the Ruler if neither he nor the "Paramount Power" makes any inquiry into the allegations.

End The Dispute

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, which has already decided to extend compulsory education to the B and E Wards with effect from 1st January, 1939, is also preparing to extend it to the whole city at an early date. The question before it is what grant it can get from Government. It is estimated that the total annual cost for the whole city would be Rs. 44 lakhs and under the old arrangement with Government the latter should contribute Rs. 18 lakhs towards the cost. It appears this claim was made by a deputation of the Corporation which met the Premier on Saturday. The Premier has not yet given a definite reply to this claim but we trust he will soon publish a statement on the subject, mentioning, the grant Government are prepared to make and the conditions to which it may be subject. It will then be easier for the Corporation to decide how to provide the remaining part of the cost. In any case it is much to be hoped that in this long-drawn financial dispute between the Government and the Corporation the public are not indefinitely baulked of what is due to them.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

According to Mme. Tabouis: "The Fuehrer is understood to be determined—rather than capitulate to the Democracies—to proclaim in Germany "A Soviet Republic" in order to force Russia to give to the Reich the necessary military support."

* * * *

And now the Japanese Premier, General Abe, himself declares that Herr Hitler miscalculated his chances in the war.

Yes, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was, verily, a miracle.

* * * *

The Premier is also reported to have observed that "it was a great mistake to imagine that the European War provided a chance to settle the China affair easily".

We entirely agree with this sensible admission by General Able—we mean Abe.

* * * *

OUR ITALICS.

"We are all of us *by now* only too familiar with the circumstances in which Germany has attacked her neighbour state."

—Lord Linlithgow.

Some of us have been "only too familiar with the circumstances in which Germany has attacked her neighbour state" since—isn't it 1937?

* * * *

His Excellency was confident that India's "contribution will be worthy of her ancient name."

And returns will be worthy of Britain's ancient name?

* * * *

In conclusion, His Excellency trusted that "under Providence the forces of right and justice will triumple."

Let us repeat "Right and Justice" and say Amen!

* * * *

A loyal Nazi—formerly a Consul in Liverpool and so loyal in fact that even Sir Samuel Hoare was scandalised by his activities some months ago—is reported to have been executed in Berlin for disagreeing with Herr Hitler's war plan.

What will happen and to whom, when the results disagree with Herr Hitler's war plans'.

* * * *

Introducing the rationing of flour—half-a-pound per head, or rather per stomach, per week—the Reich Minister for Food has announced that the German people are assured of supplies of bread for years.

Provided, of course, they manage to survive the gluttony of half-a-pound a week.

The Junior Colleague, by the way, has found another hobby.

He is absorbed in figuring to himself Herr Hitler—and General Goering—living from week to week on half a pound of flour. And for years too.

* * * *

"Was it a good show?"

"I don't know."

"You were there, weren't you?"

"Yes, I was; but the ticket was given me and I don't know what the prices were.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It is better to have loved and wed than never to have loved at all.

✦ ✦ ✦

The knife grinder is happiest when things are dull in his line of business.

✦ ✦ ✦

A great many men reason in a circle. That's why there is no end to their arguments.

✦ ✦ ✦

Love is the dream of childhood, the life of youth and too often the bankruptcy of old age.

✦ ✦ ✦

A woman is clever when she makes a man think that he knows a great deal more than she does.

✦ ✦ ✦

The middle class in society resembles the meat in a sandwich, inasmuch as it is between the upper crust and the under-bred.

British Planes Raid Hindenburg Dam

Evacuation Of Sylt Island By Germans

Nazi Forces Withdraw From Warsaw: 15 Bombers Shot Down: Hitler Joins Silesian Forces

Saarbrucken Aerodrome On Fire: French Advance On Western Front

PARIS: September 11.

For 24 hours, the newspaper "Petit Parisien" writes, the Germans have been resisting energetically on the whole of the North-east Front, in order to try and stop our advance and retake some dominating position, the possession of which our troops had secured.

None of the enemy's counter-attacks affected the formation of our lines which remained unchanged. The German artillery reacted strongly which seems to indicate that our troops have bitten well into the Seigfried Line.

A War Communique issued this morning states: "The night was calm on the whole. Our troops have been able to make a local advance."—Reuter.

GERMANS WITHDRAW FROM WARSAW

Hitler Joins Forces In Silesia

PARIS: Sept. 11.

French positions in German territory appear to be satisfactory, and these first contacts are a prelude to more serious operations, according to comments in the Paris Press, on the latest war communiques.

"Petit Journal" describes the occupation of Warndt as "a happy tactical operation."

A Polish General Staff communique, broadcast by Warsaw Radio, states that the German forces have been withdrawn from the immediate neighbourhood of Warsaw.

An appeal to citizens of Lwow miles east of Cracow, to resist any third largest town in Poland, 180 attack on the city, was broadcast from Lwow last night.

A German news agency report, dated from Fuehrer's headquarters states that military operations on the Polish Corridor are regarded as concluded. The Fuehrer has joined the German forces in Silesia.

HIGH MORALE OF POLISH TROOPS

LONDON, Sept. 11.

"Regarding operations on the Polish Front, German people must understand that our troops cannot be expected to maintain surprising speed in their advance, declared the announcer in a midnight broadcast on the German Radio, adding "It is necessary to spend considerable time to secure the district hitherto invaded."

The Ministry of Information bulletin refers to the exceptionally high morale of all ranks of Polish troops and their toughness and steadiness in retreat. Despite the tremendous weight of men and material, the Polish Army has shown no sign of cracking under the strain imposed on it.—Reuter.

ARREST OF POLES

Held As Hostages Against Germans

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A large number of Poles in German occupied territory have been arrested and are held as hostages according to an announcement broadcast in Polish from German stations. This action is claimed to be a reprisal for the alleged arrest of members of the German minority in Poland. The broadcast added "the harshest treatment" will be given to Polish hostages unless the Germans are freed.—Reuter.

BRITISH LINER SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The 8,600-Ton steamship "Magdapur" has been sunk. Thousands of holiday makers witnessed the sinking. The Ministry of Information says that the destruction of the ship involved some casualties.—Reuter

Hindenburg Dam Raided

COPENHAGEN:—It is reported that the Germans have now evacuated civilians from the Island of Sylt

Later reports from Tondor indicate that British planes carried out a raid on the Hindenburg Dam connecting the Island with the mainland on Saturday. The Dam is thought to have escaped destruction.

Two planes of unknown nationality are stated to have fallen into the sea during an air battle following a raid

* * * *

Aerodrome On Fire

LONDON:—A German communique says that Germans set fire to an evacuated aerodrome in Saarbrucken area.

"Reuter's" correspondent in Paris says that fighting is going on five miles from Warsaw. German advance from Cracow is slowing down. The Poles have formed a defence line north-east of Warsaw.

* * * *

Nazi Forces Withdraw From Warsaw Front

PARIS:—A Polish General Staff Communique declares that fighting has taken place in the Ostrow-Mazowiecki district (north of the Bug river).

German troops are withdrawing from the immediate vicinity of Warsaw.

On the banks of the Vistula the enemy has extended action of armoured cars.

Lwow was heavily bombarded six times on Sunday.

Passengers aboard an evacuation Train from Warsaw were obliged to leave the carriages 72 times to take shelter from bombing.

* * * *

Battle Of Poland Nearing End!

BERLIN:—An Army Communique claims: "The great battle of Poland is nearing its conclusion. In the south, the enemy, stubbornly resisting, has been driven across the San river.

In the eastern parts on Warsaw all calibres of Polish artillery are directing a heavy fire against German troops ensconced in the western parts of the Capital.

After a fierce fighting on the Narew river, the German forces have established bridge heads on the river's south bank.

The investment of Gdynia continues and the towns of Neustadt and Putzig are in German hands.

* * * *

Nazi Admission

LONDON: Warsaw is still in the hands of Polish.

An official German Communique admits that German troops have been forced to leave the suburbs, which they had previously occupied.

* * * *

Corridor Battle Not Over

The Polish Embassy in London denies the German Communique that fighting in the Corridor is over.

* * * *

Polish Morale Unbroken

CERNAUTZI: "Polish" reports confirm that fighting is proceeding five miles from Warsaw. The German advance towards the north-east from the neighbourhood of Cracow is slackening and the Germans in this sector appear to be tiring, while the Polish morale is unbroken.

* * * *

15 Bombers Shot Down

LONDON: The Commander of the Polish Army stated in a broadcast that last night Warsaw was raided fifteen times. Fifteen bombers were shot down in Warsaw streets and suburbs.

* * * *

Polish Bank Notes Dropped From Air

During one of the air-raids on Warsaw large packets of Polish bank-notes were dropped. It will be recalled that in the last Great War, large quantities of Italian bank-notes were dropped by the Austrians.

* * * *

German Jam Polish Radio

Polish radio stations are still working, but it is difficult to hear them, because Germans are jamming them by using the same wave lengths.

VIOLATION OF GENEVA CONVENTION.

The German radio is now broadcasting on the same wave-lengths as the Warsaw station. Germany is accused of violating Geneva Convention by appropriating Polish wave-lengths. The Polish stations are working with difficulty owing to German interference.

German station broadcast last night a Roman Catholic service in the Polish language. The service, it is reported, was given by a Polish priest. The so-called service has caused great indignation among Polish Catholics.

Air Raid Warning In Paris

PARIS:—The air raid warning to-day was the fourth since the outbreak of the war.

Neutral Countries Discuss

BRUSSELS:—A meeting of experts of neutral countries to discuss transit of contraband took place here.

Milk Price Shoots Up

LONDON:—It is announced in Berlin that an increase in the price of milk will take effect from to-morrow.

According to a report received here the price of milk has shot up in Austria.

German 'Planes Confiscated

Two German military 'planes had a forced landing in the Netherlands territory and the Netherlands authorities confiscated the 'planes and interned their occupants.

War News In Brief

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

It is stated on high authority that President Roosevelt has decided to summon a special session of Congress this week.

* * * *

The Ministry of Information announces that numerous reports of operations against German submarines have been received and probably some have been successful. To protect their neutrality the Dutch are laying mines between the North Sea and the Dutch Coast.

German reports stated that it was on one of these mines that a Dutch minesweeper was sunk on Sept. 8.

* * * *

LONDON, Sept. 10

It is announced that a proclamation by the King has been issued at Ottawa declaring that a state of war with Germany exists in Canada.

* * * *

BRUSSELS.—The Minister for National Defence has called up a number of reserve units to undergo training.

Sir Archibald Cochrane

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Sir Archibald Cochrane left for Rangoon by air cutting short his leave which does not end until the middle of November. Sir Archibald Cochrane had audience of His Majesty on Friday.—Reuter.

ARRESTED UNDER DEFENCE ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

One Hari Singh has been arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance from the village of Ghewra for alleged making propaganda against recruitment to the Army. —United Press.

ENTERTAINMENT HOUSE BOMBED IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, Sept. 11.

According to a Japanese report two bombs were thrown at an entertainment house in Shanghai, as a result of which, two Chinese were killed.

WOMEN FOR NAVY

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Women are being trained for Royal Navy service; 1,140 women are already under training and it is expected that thousands of posts in the Royal Navy service will be filled by women.

Australia Prepares For Long War

The Australian Premier in a message said that Australia was preparing for a long war

Canada's entry into the war is welcomed in the Paris Press.

WAR HAS NOT ENDED

German Propaganda Exposed

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A Government spokesman in London emphasised the War Cabinet's decision on their determination to base their policy on the assumption that the war would last three years. "German propagandists have already given their own interpretation that the war is now over. I am here to tell you that this is not so. There is no doubt about it and it is endorsed by the whole nation. It is clear that the people of this country are resolute to see things through whatever cost may be."—Reuter.

New Zealand's Special Force

WELLINGTON, Sept. 11.

Recruiting begins on September 12 for a special New Zealand military force for service home or overseas. It is expected that the required number will be quickly enrolled. There is no sign of disunity anywhere and the people are cheerfully complying with all Government's requirements.—Reuter.

SIR ROBERT O'NEILL

New Under-Secretary Of State For India

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Sir Robert William Hugh O'Neill has been appointed Under Secretary of State for India and Burma. —Reuter.

(Sir Robert O'Neill was the first speaker of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland during 1921-29 and late Captain Royal Irish Rifles and Major. He is an Honorary L. L. D. of Queen's University Belfast.)

No Export Of Aluminium And Motor Vehicles

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

By a notification under the Sea Customs Act, the Government of India have prohibited taking by sea out of British India, without the Permission of the Customs Collector, to any destination outside India or Burma of three and a half dozen articles, including photographic chemicals, aluminium, oxide, aeroplanes and parts thereof, glycerine, hemp, motor vehicles, tin, iron, steel, wire, walnut, timber, etc.—United Press.

Rumanian Help To Polish Refugees

BUCHAREST, Sept. 11.

Two special trains containing armed police are proceeding to the Polish-Rumanian Frontier.

Civilian refugees are beginning to stream across the border.

It is understood that the Rumanian authorities intend to deal sympathetically with the refugees.

Commenting on the subject the newspaper "Timpul" writes, "The sufferings of Poland find in us a natural sympathy for a friend by a neighbour. We shall do everything possible to ease the lot of these outcasts.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA PLANS FOR LONG WAR

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Australian Premier said that Australia was planning for a long war. He was in consultation with others about the organisation of manpower and finance.

Mr. Menzies said that with the declaration of war the unity of the Empire was complete. When the King was at war with Germany the Empire was also at war with that country.—Reuter.

GERMAN 'PLANE IN LITHUANIA

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Lithuanian Government has captured a German 'plane which made a forced landing on Lithuanian territory.—Reuter.

BRITISH PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO CANADA

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has sent a message of appreciation to the Premier of Canada on Canada's declaration of war against Germany.

President Roosevelt returned to Washington to-day.—Reuter.

Polish Refugees In Rumania

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A Bukharest message says that Rumanian Armed Police have been sent to the Polish borders to control the inflow of Polish refugees.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY TO BE DISSOLVED?

Prospect Of Fresh Elections: Lobby View Of Viceroy's Speech

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

What next? This question sums up the lobby comment on the Viceroy's Address to the legislature this morning. It was much shorter than usual—just over fifteen minutes. As expected, Federation has receded to the background. According to the Viceroy, there is "no choice but to hold in suspense, work in connection with preparations for Federation while retaining Federation as our objective. This means, replies received from Princes and other matters connected with Federation will, for the present, go into cold storage. One prominent member of the Council of State told me in the lobby "This is the best news we have had for months. This unwanted Federal scheme opposed by the people rejected by Princes and held in suspicion by every party goes. But what does the Viceroy propose to do next?

It is from this point of view that the Viceroy's speech has failed to come up to expectations according to lobby's views, as it reveals nothing about Government's future programme.

It has been an open secret at Simla that the Viceroy acquainted party leaders with Government's decision to hold in suspense, work in connection with Federation. It is confidently believed, according to lobby talks, party leaders pressed on the Viceroy the need for reconstructing Central Government immediately on national lines in consultation with Provincial Ministries. No clue to future is however provided by the Viceroy's speech. Even European-owned papers are continuing to urge strongly the need for action. One paper says in its yesterday's issue: "At a time like this India has to feel that the Centre is nearer than it has ever been" and adds "in war crisis, efficiency is not enough: to it must be added that indefinable something which makes custodians and devisers of policy acceptable to large masses of men".

Rumour is current that in view of the Viceroy's announcement there is no other course open than dissolve the Assembly as early as possible and hold fresh elections.

FIGHTING NEAR WARSAW

German Attacks Repulsed

PARIS, Sept. 11.

Broadcasting from Warsaw the City's Mayor revealed that fighting was in progress six miles from Warsaw and claimed that the German attacks were repulsed. He added the morale of the troops and people is excellent.—Reuter.

Australian Volunteers For Overseas' Service

MELBOURNE, Sept. 11.

The immediate training of volunteers preparatory to service overseas is urged by two prominent Australians, Sir George Pearce, former acting Prime Minister and Colonel White, ex-Minister for Trade and Commerce.

"The Herald" takes the same line deploring Government's delay in providing for an expeditionary force.—Reuter.

Canadian People Support Govt. Policy

TORONTO, Sept. 11.

Canadians generally received quietly the news that their country had declared war on Germany.

The opinion is unanimous that there is no other course open. Control of prices and prohibition of profiteering are welcomed and the Government's no-conscription policy is regarded as the best at the present but it is felt that Conscription is the only fair method of reinforcing Britain should more men be needed in the Front Lines.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops Marching Into Lodz

German Troops are marching into Lodz, according to an announcement of the German Official Wireless.

Nazism V. Civilisation

British Press Acclaims Cabinet's Three-Year War Plan To Rout Hitlerism

LONDON, Sept. 11.

"Whatever successes Herr Hitler's perfidy and desperate haste may win in Poland, all the world now knows that they will be only the beginning of the struggle to which Nazism has challenged civilisation and into which Britain will throw all her strength," declares the "Daily Telegraph" commenting on the Cabinet's Three-Year Policy.

It adds: "The Fuehrer in his frenzy may be blind to the lessons of the long effort from 1914 to 1918 but they have been well and truly learnt here. Through the bombast of Field Marshal Goering's speech may be read doubt, distraction and fear.

"It is clear that the British challenge has been disturbing. Somebody has been thinking over it and thinking dangerously. Somebody in Germany has remembered that "the last battle Britain always wins."

'Kaiser's Blunder Again'

The "Times" says: "The British War Cabinet has decided to form plans on the assumption that the War will last three years or more.

"They have rightly anticipated that the decision will be warmly welcomed by the British people and their Allies.

For it means in the first place that Nazi political strategy has wholly failed. This strategy of which traces have appeared in Field Marshal Goering's clumsy, rather uneasy, broadcast on Saturday aimed at gulling the Western Powers into a dishonourable peace after the consummation of the crime against Poland.

"But Nazi Germany in 1939 has been guilty of the same blunder as Kaiser's Germany in 1914."

Britain's Resolve

The "Daily Herald" says: "The three years war statement of the War Cabinet speaks for the British resolve. As a nation and with those who stand beside us to share the sacrifices we mean to free the world from the menacing barbarism of Hitlerite fanaticism and to recognise no end to the struggle save that."—Reuter.

King Zog In France

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Turkish Ambassador has returned to England from Angora.

King Zog of Albania has also arrived from France.

Hazaribagh, September 10.—As a precautionary measures all petrol storage and godowns in Hazaribagh are being guarded by armed police since September 8 last under instruction from the authorities.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN SAAR

Indications Of Enemy Offensive Movements

PARIS, Sept. 10.

A French communique states that foreign volunteers of all nationalities residing in France who are asking to be enlisted are increasing throughout the entire country in such numbers that it is necessary to create special recruiting centres. The constitution of the first units of Polish Czechoslovak and Austrian contingents has already begun.

A French Communique issued last night states that a series of methodic actions enabled advances between Saar and Vosges. There are indications of enemy offensive movement to the east of Moselle in the region north east of Stereck.

ARABS TO SUPPORT BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 10

The "Falastin", a very influential Arabic newspaper in Palestine again exhorts the Arabs to range themselves firmly with Britain, says the Ministry of Information.

The paper states that the war has put all relations with Britain on a new basis and the Arabs are now beginning with Britain to deal with a new problem "a more serious than our own."

The Arab and Moslem peoples have already made up their minds to side with democracy, adds the "Falastin," which cites the cases of Iraq, Egypt, and the Moslem States in India and concludes "The Arabs in Palestine have no alternative but to express their loyalty to Britain and no single Arab who has the interests of his country at heart is willing to be an enemy of Britain."—Reuter.

RED CROSS FUND OPENED BY LORD MAYOR

Royal Family's Donations

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House Fund in response to the Duke of Gloucester's appeal for the Red Cross and St. John Emergency Committee. The list is headed by a donation of £5,000 from the King, 2,000 from the Queen £1,800 from Queen Mary, £1,000 from the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and £750 from the Duke and Duchess of Kent.—Reuter.

ROYALTIES ON SALES OF 'MEIN KAMPF'

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett the British Publishers of Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf" announce that they will pay all the royalties from the sale of the book to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

Payment royalties to enemy authors was forbidden under Board of Trade regulations.

3 Aden Sultans To Help Britain

Support for Britain from three rulers in the Aden Protectorate is announced.

The Ministry of Information states that the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla has given Rs. 20,000 from the State treasury towards war operations of His Majesty's Government. The Sultan of Lahej has declared that all the resources of his Domain will be at the disposal of the British Government, and the Kathiri Sultan informs His Majesty that he and his people will "support the noble attitude of Britain with all their power."—Reuter.

German Ship Sinks

MALMO (Sweden), Sept. 11.

A German ship struck a mine off Oer Sund yesterday and sank. Watchers at Trelleborg heard a tremendous explosion and saw a huge column of water.

According to the newspaper "Berlingske Aftenvis" the vessel was a German destroyer. The newspaper adds that a number of the destroyer's crew were taken aboard a German Trawler. About ten crew are believed to be drowned.—Reuter.

Kashmir Defence Ordinance

SRINAGAR, Sept. 11.

There was an impressive ceremony at the cantonment when Major-General Nawab Khusrow-jung, Army Minister, read out the King Emperor's message to the State forces.

Great enthusiasm prevailed among the soldiers.

The Maharaja has promulgated the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Ordinance on the lines of the British India Ordinance.

Rules are being framed and committees set up for controlling prices of commodities.

A press control advisory committee with the Chief Secretary as the controlling officer has been set up to exercise control over the press.—A. P.

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"Throw Open Army To All Sections Of Indian People"

Let Us Feel, We Are Fighting For Our Liberation Too, Says Mr. Shyamprasad Mookherji

BOMBAY: September 11.

"The appeal made by the Viceroy for united support from India in the present world crisis will find a ready response if immediate and effective steps are taken for throwing open the Army to all sections of the Indian people, irrespective of all artificial distinctions prevailing uptil now. No announcement on this point has yet been made. The co-operation of Indians will be whole-hearted, if they feel that they are fighting for a cause which will result in their liberation as well."

So observed Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who came here to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha in the course of an interview with the "United Press" on the Viceroy's speech at the joint session of the Central Legislature.

Continuing Dr. Mookherjee said: "It is no question of bargaining, but the British Government should in its own interest lose no time in satisfying the Indian people that there is no differences between Indian liberty and Polish liberty and that the great principles for which England has waged war against Germany have equal application to India."

Concluding Dr. Mookherjee said: "There are problems peculiar to India as a whole or to particular provinces or communities which require immediate attention. I refer specially to the cause of the Hindus of Bengal and the Punjab. For us, the Hindus of Bengal, it is a life and death question. Let no one utilise the present situation to cripple or crush any legitimate movement for the redress or reparation of national wrongs."—United Press.

CARGOES BY AIR

Various Goods That Are Conveyed By Aeroplanes

A search through the freight manifests of the Empire flying boats operating on the Australia-England service reveals an amazing variety of articles. Here are some transported into and out of Australia.

In a recent shipment samples of peanuts and paper bags, appropriately enough, were carried side by side. In the same cargo were included silicate of zinc for Neon signs, radio valves from Holland, telephone equipments from Berlin, "talkie" films from Europe and the United States and a lady's nightgown. The latter was rushed from a Paris salon to a retailer in Sydney and under the name of a 'robe de nuit' probably commanded a very fancy price. Insects and caterpillars are becoming confirmed air travellers. One shipment of beetles from Batavia, Java, arrived at Sydney by flying boat and later sailed for Samoa where they have settled down to a tropic existence living quietly on a diet of files. Reminiscent of carting coals to Newcastle was the action of an Australian firm in having a lambskin sent from England by air.

CHIRPING BIRDS

In one flying boat manifest were listed 250 painted finches carried from Darwin to Zoological Gardens in the southern capitals Unaware of the fact that in the same freight compartment were gramophone recordings of the world's most famous singers, the finches chirped merrily throughout their 2,000-mile journey. Included in the same cargo was jewellery valued at more than £2,000.

Regular air freight items from Overseas are press photographs, aeroplane and motor car parts, samples of fashion goods, and "talkie" films, while surgical instruments, optical goods, vaccines, false teeth, and artificial flowers are frequently carried. Quantities of fresh tropical blooms and rare costly orchids are often shipped by the flying boats from Java to Sydney. Samples from each new picking on the tea plantations of the Netherland Indies are regularly consigned to the tea importing companies in Australia.

Flying boat shipments out of Australia are even more varied. One consignment alone contained motor car parts for Central Queensland, surgical instruments for Townsville, vegetables and radio equipment for Karumba, fresh fruit and printing stereos for Darwin, a tennis recquet for Sourabaya, fifty day-old chickens and bath tablets for Batavia, 150 dozen oysters and "talkie" films for Singapore and wool samples for London.

Large shipments of quinine have been made by flying boat from Sydney to China and it is noteworthy that the consignee in each case has been Madame Chiang Kai Shek, wife of the famous generalissimo.

Because supplies were unobtainable in South Africa, a part for a flame thrower, used to destroy locusts, was shipped from Sydney to Kenya Colony by a recent flying boat service.

MISCELLANY

Other odd freight lots to leave Sydney recently were toys, pickles, legal papers, musrhooms, a sextant, charts, a birthday cake, balloons boomerangs, second-hand clothing, live fish, carpet samples, a set of dice, beer, examination papers, lodge regalia, an aeroplane engine and a french horn.

It is little wonder then that a Traffic Clerk of Qantas Empire Airways when asked "What freight is carried in the flying boats"? replied "Anything and everything." However, that is rather too sweeping for animals, more particularly goats, are strictly barred.

LONDON TO SYDNEY DUTCH SERVICE

Royal Netherlands Airways (K. L. M.) have notified their intention to enter Australia under agreement by which landing rights were granted to the Royal Netherlands Indies, Colonial Air Line (K.N.I.L.M.), which is at present operating a twice-weekly service between Batavia and Sydney.

The weekly K. L. M. service will now fly all the way through with Douglas DC 3 airliners, and the K. L. M. has drawn up schedules for a two and a half days' service between London and Sydney for 1942, with giant four-engined Douglas DC4 airliners, with sleeping accommodation for 20.

In consideration for granting a British air line the right to fly over the Netherlands Indies, the Dutch have now received permission to fly over British India and to operate two air lines to Australia.

The next objective of the K. L. M. will be New Zealand. The K. L. M. is the main Dutch trunk line, and it plans to cross the Pacific, establish a link with its service in the West Indies, and then cross the Atlantic back to Amsterdam.—"Austral News."

OYSTERS BY AIR

On the 22nd July, 1938, a trial shipment of three dozen oysters was forwarded by Empire flying boat service from Sydney to Singapore. By February 1939 the total number of oysters shipped from Sydney by air had reached the impressive figure of 400 dozen per week. The development of this aerial export trade makes an interesting story.

In the first shipment on a 4,600 mile journey across the Equator oysters were consigned in bottles, but in forwarding by this method they lost most of their flavour.

The next method was to consign them unopened in sugar bags and dip them overboard at every night stop. However, the oysters did not appreciate the change of water.

The next method was more successful. Oysters were packed in heavy-weight damp sacks, but there was always the risk of sweating with a sudden change of temperature.

By this time oysters had become so popular in the East that over 100 dozen were being shipped by flying boat every week. Although all consignments up to this time had arrived fresh and healthy, it was felt that the method of shipping could be improved if the trade was to be secured.

It was discovered on a visit to the oyster leases that oysters enjoy fresh air and sunshine just the same as human beings and had no objection to long air trips provided there was plenty of air for them to breathe.

HYDERABAD CALLING!

Progress Of The New Station

The new transmitting station at Saroornagar started operating on Medium-Wave, 411 metres (730 Kc/s) from the 1st July 1939. With a capacity of 5 k.w. it covers a much wider area and provides far more efficient service than the small transmitter which has been in use so far. The present arrangements are of an experimental nature, but the service will be made permanent in the near future.

With a view to improving the quality of the programmes and to making them increasingly entertaining and acceptable to listeners, it is proposed to constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of official and non-official members. Due attention is being paid to the inclusion of as many categories of programmes as possible, though limitations of time and money and the extent of talent available in the country have necessarily to be taken into consideration. Besides Indian Music, talks and news are regularly broadcast both in English and in Urdu, while a daily half-hour is devoted to Children's corner. Talks and musical items are planned and presented with a view to ensure coherence and variety as well as to balance the programmes as a whole which are from time to time modified in the light of fresh experience gained.

Under a scheme of re-organisation regional stations for different linguistic areas are also being constructed which will occupy themselves largely with what will instruct and entertain the rural public. The first regional station is expected to start soon in Aurangabad. It will provide rural and urban programmes calculated to entertain and inform the villagers and the townspeople . Besides Hindustani which is the language of the State and which will naturally be the common language for all State Radio Stations, whether central or regional, the local languages will find a suitable place in the programmes of our regions. Thus Aurangabad will devote at least about an hour to programmes in Marathi; while Gulburga and Warangal Stations, when they start, will similarly devote a fair amount of their transmissions to Kanarese and Telugu programmes.—Hyderabad Radio.

'RADIO NATIONS' FOR SALE

Bitter Criticism Of Geneva Move

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

Negotiations for the sale of the League of Nations broadcasting station, Radio Nations, are reported to be nearly completed.

Bitter criticism of his latest economy measure has been expressed in some League quarters, where it is argued that the main purpose of setting up the station was to assure unhindered communication facilities to the League in time of crisis. If the League's interest in this station is sold to Radio Suisse, a Swiss communications corporation which shares the League equipment, or to the Swiss Federal Government the League will have no means of transmitting its messages in the event of such crisis.

This argument, however, is refuted on the ground that the Swiss Government intends in any case to take over Radio Nations upon the outbreak of a European war even though Switzerland were not engaged in hostilities. Also, it is pointed out that the Secretary General of the League has made elaborate plans for moving the Secretariat to Vichy in the event of war.

Where To Find Best Clays In India

Geographical Survey Of The Country

For those engaged in the Indian clay working industries, information about India's valuable clay deposits is now available in a handy form in "Indian Refractory Clays," a bulletin by the Industrial Research Bureau, published today.

H. Crookshank, B.A., B.A.I., of the Geological Survey of India, the writer of the bulletin, has collected and collated a large amount of information hitherto scattered throughout various official files and publications, chiefly those of the Geological Survey of India, into this publication.

It has been found that the Indian refractory clays are of three kinds; clays of sedimentary origin, kaolins formed as a result of the decay of felspars in granitic rocks, and lithomarges which are formed below the surface of the ground as a result of the distintegration of surface rocks.

A separate chapter has been devoted to the description of each kind of clay. The main classification of the clays has been arranged geographically so that those engaged in or contemplating starting a clay working idustry may readily ascertain the various clays available in any locality. The writer has also stated in this geographical classification the group of clays to which he considers each clay belongs.

The Appendix contains analyse of a large number of Indias fireclays, valuable statistical iformation and 'a bibliography. A good map is included os the frontipiece

No Peace With Hitler

(Continued from page 1)

a German Government whose word may be trusted.

KING'S MESSAGE

The King in a message to the British Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, expressing his confidence in their unflinching determination to play their vital part in defence, says:

"You have a long and glorious history and I am proud to bear the title of the Master of Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets. I know you will carry out your duties with resolution and fortitude and that the high and chivalrous traditions of your calling are safe in your hands. God keep and prosper you in your great task."

MERCHANT NAVY'S REPLY

Mr. Oliver Stanley replied that whatever difficulties and dangers may beset their calling, the British Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets were firmly resolved to play their part in maintaining their operations and thus contribute to the achievement of victory.—Reuter.

War Risk Insurance Rate

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Minimum war risk insurance rates on British, French and Polish vessels plying between North American, Central American and European Atlantic ports have been increased by 50 per cent. Other schedules are unchanged.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND WAR

(Continued from Page 1).

sary for implementing the same. —United Press.

BOSE'S CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

WARDHA, Sept. 11.

The Executive of the All-India "Forward Bloc" met this morning and discussed the different war resolutions adopted by the Congress since 1927. At about 2-30 p.m. when the Congress Working Committee was holding its meeting, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose sent a confidential communication to the Congress President.

It is understood that the communication laid stress on the Congress resolutions referred to above and urged the President to place them before the Working Committee before any decision is taken.—United Press.

NO TRUCK WITH INDISCIPLINE

Working Committee's Order To Bengal P. C. C.

WARDHA, Sept. 11.

The "United Press" learns that the Congress Working Committee decided to order the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to expunge the resolution adopted by it at its meeting on August 30 last and ask to fill up the office of the President of the Committee which has been kept vacant since the last meeting.—United Press.

Gandhiji Hears Communist Views

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, Editor of the "National Front", had a half an hour talk with Mahatma Gandhi after to-day's meeting and apprised him of the views of the Communist Party on the international situation. Gandhiji, it is understood, put several questions regarding, reaction among the majority of Congressmen in the country. He is, however, understood to have told Mr. Ghosh that the Working Committee would take such steps as were considered best in the interests of the country.—United Press.

Surmise Gandhiji's Advice

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

It is believed here that Gandhiji, who has his own technique of approach to problems, may not impose his opinion, but may advise the Congress Working Committee, keeping in view the present mentality of the Congress people in general. The problem before the Committee, therefore, is how to adjust different views and grapple with the situation in order to give a correct lead to the country.—United Press.

DIGBOI LABOUR LEADERS SEE RAJEN BABU

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

Mr. J. N. Bhuyan, Secretary of the Digboi Labour Union, and Sardar Pritam Singh, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union, arrived here and interviewed Babu Rajendra Prasad in connection with the Digboi affair.

The Conciliation Board appointed by the Assam Government in accordance with the Working Committee's decision submitted its report three weeks ago, and a deputation waited on Rajen Babu urging him to direct the Assam Government to speed up the decision. The deputation called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as also Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and had a long talk in the matter.—United Press.

Dr. B. C. Roy For Shegaon

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram left for Shegaon, and it is believed there will be important discussions with Mahatma Gandhi, as Babu Rajendra Prasad is also there.

The Working Committee may have to sit on Wednesday also, as it is not expected to come to a final decision even by to-morrow.

Dr. B. C. Roy will go to Shegaon to-morrow and he is expected to leave for Calcutta on Wednesday morning.—United Press.

Shankerrao Deo Plays Football

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 11.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, a member of the Congress Working Committee, had a nasty fall when playing football after the Working Committee meeting was over and sprained his right wrist. He was immediately sent to hospital for X-ray examination, which showed nothing serious.

Dr. B. C. Roy, who examined Mr. Deo, said smiling "For God's sake don't play football with 'lungi' on".—United Press.

Why Great Britain Went To War With Germany

Explanatory Letter Addressed To League Of Nations

LONDON, Sept. 11.

At the instructions of Lord Halifax, a letter has been sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations setting forth the reasons why after Germany's act of aggression against Poland, a Member of the League, Britain went to War.

The letter is signed by Sir Alexander Cadogan and reads: "On May 23 last, Lord Halifax on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom made a statement to the Council of the League concerning the obligations which His Majesty's Government had felt constrained to undertake in pursuit of their pacific and well-defined ends. He explained that one principle was common to these obligations, namely, resistance to imposition of solutions by the method of force which, if continued, must result in reducing civilisation to anarchy and destruction.

GERMANY'S ACT OF AGGRESSION

"He added that everything His Majesty's Government had done was in conformity with the spirit of the covenant. I am now directed by Lord Halifax to state that on September 1 the German Government committed an act of aggression against a Member of the League of Nations. The action of the German Government was taken in disregard of the obligation which they had accepted, to solve without recourse to force questions which might become a cause of division between Germany and Poland; in disregard of obligations which the German Government had assumed towards Poland and other signatories of the Treaty for Renunciation of War of August 27, 1928, and in disregard of appeals which had on high authority been addressed to the German Government to seek a solution of Polish-German differences by pacific means.

ATTEMPTS FOR SETTLEMENT

"His Majesty's Government in co-operation with the French Government had exerted their utmost influence to promote a settlement by peaceful negotiations of the matters in dispute between Germany and Poland and endeavoured by diplomatic action to bring violation of Polish territory by German forces to an end. These endeavours failed and the action of the German Government called into play obligations which His Majesty's Government had assumed towards Poland. These obligations which originally resulted from a declaration made by His Majesty's Government on March 31 were defined in an agreement of mutual assistance between the United Kingdom and Poland signed in London on August 25.

"I am therefore to inform you that in conformity with the obligations assumed by His Majesty's Government and in consequence of the continuance of aggressive action by Germany against Poland a state of war has existed between the United Kingdom and Germany since 11.00 a.m. on September 3. I am to request that this communication may be transmitted to Members of the League of Nations".—(Sd.) Cadogan.—Reuter.

WAFDISTS TO FIGHT HITLERISM

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Nahas Pasha in an official statement on behalf of Wafd Party in Egypt has confirmed the official communique issued by the Government of Egypt breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. Nahas Pasha in his statement stated that the Wafdists in Egypt will stand now with Great Britain side by side fighting nefarious Hitlerism for maintaining peace and justice.

Bijapur School Board Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 11.

The election petition regarding the Bijapur School Board Election women's seat and a backward seat was heard to-day by Mr. Pradhan, District Judge, who delivered judgment declaring Mrs. B. Venkabai's and Talwar's election invalid.

Mr. Shivaxasava Swami Talikoti was elected Chairman and Mr. Gururao Jorapur, Vice-Chairman of the Bijapur School Board.

The Urban Bank General Election was held yesterday. Messrs. Deshpande, Baburao Kembhavi, Venkatrao Kembhavi, Venkatrao Naik, Ramcharya Madbhavi, Hattiwale and Pukale were elected Directors.

Congress To Co-operate In Prosecution Of War?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

Private advices received here show that unless there is some last minute hitch, the Working Committee of the Congress will decide to co-operate with the British Government in the prosecution of the war.

Hot Ice

A little boy was holding in his hand a huge ice on the sea front. A passer-by said to him: "Hurry up and eat it, son, before it gets cold." Everybody around laughed.

But it wasn't so funny, after all, because ice can really be heated by using a pressure of 290 tons to the square inch.

At this enormous pressure ice, as such, becomes what is known as "unstable," and changes its formation. One of these new forms becomes stable again when the pressure is increased. It then has a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit.

If that isn't hot ice, then what is?

But don't forget—we're talking about hot ice, and not hot ice-cream. If you suggest heating that, no doubt there are plenty of boys from seven to seventy years of age who will make it hot for you!

IN INDIA'S OWN INTEREST

Vizzy's Plea For Support To Britain

Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

A few days ago, I sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy that the landed classes at this hour of need would not fail him and would place their resources at his disposal as they had done in the last war.

I have been pestered with enquiries why I suggested what they call a blank cheque from the landed classes and I feel I owe it to the public to clarify my position.

In the tumult of their emotions consequent on the impending world catastrophe, people are apt to lose sight of the fact that India has a peculiar danger lurking in her own horizon and that is the ever-present and the never-ending fear from the yellow races. Japan has ruthlessly devoured part of China and it has come to be increasingly whispered in many circles that she has had for quite a long time a covetous eye in our direction.

As this is but one of the many dangers that poor defenceless India is exposed to, is it not highly imperative that she should, in her own interests, be on the alert and make common cause with Britain in defending the democracies against the rule of force? This does not however mean that, by the landed classes offering unqualified support for the well-being of the Crown and of the Empire, they want India not to attain her legitimate aspiration for self determination.

For the last two years I have been exhorting the landed classes in season and out of season to keep pace with the national struggle and it is my firm conviction that India by her spontaneity to help, would have a stronger basis for her future claims. But to try to make political capital out of the situation that Britain finds herself in to-day, would not only be unworthy of our past but would also be the height of cowardice.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Must Have Been to the Race Track Lately By BUD FISHER

SIR, I HAVE HERE AN IDEA FOR A PENNY MACHINE THAT WILL MAKE US BOTH RICH IF YOU PUT IT ON THE MARKET!
DO TELL!
WELL, WE FILL THIS MACHINE FULL OF NOTHING BUT PENNIES! WHEN A CUSTOMER PUTS A PENNY INTO THIS MACHINE TWO PENNIES DROP OUT!
YOU MEAN A CUSTOMER GETS TWO PENNIES FOR ONE?
THAT'S RIGHT!
THAT'S CRAZY! HOW CAN WE MAKE ANY MONEY THAT WAY?
EASY! WHEN A CUSTOMER FINDS OUT HE GETS TWO PENNIES FOR ONE HE KEEPS PUTTING MORE PENNIES BACK IN AGAIN!
LET ME SEE HOW -- IF A MAN PUTS IN ONE PENNY HE GETS TWO, THEN HE PUTS THOSE TWO BACK-- 8 X 3 = 24 600 PENNIES IN MACHINE-...

Call For Supreme To End Nazism

Staggering List Of Hitler's Outrages And Broken Promises

(Continued from Page 12).

clearly the folly of assuming in a struggle of the magnitude of the present that victory will be easy, or that the course of the campaign whatever it may be, will be unchequered) India will speak and act as one, and that her contribution will be worthy of her ancient name.

Gentlemen, in circumstances such as those in which we are met together to-day you will not expect me to deal with the matters of more ordinary interest which in the normal course would have figured in my address to the Central Legislature.

I am certain that I shall be voicing the wishes of all of you if I confine my remarks to-day to the war and to the issues that directly concern or arise out of war. But I feel that it is only proper that I should express my own confidence that, whatever may be the tasks that, as the campaign develops, may fall to the lot of our defence forces, whether by sea, by land, or in the air, the response will be one worthy of those glorious traditions the fame and renown of which are world-wide.

They are already as you know represented overseas and our fighting forces can claim to be assisting, at the very outset of the war, in holding posts of vast and critical importance.

"To the civil population of the country, and to the civil services, whether at the centre or in the provinces, I would say that past experience has shown the spirit in which we may anticipate their answer to the new call which is being made upon them and to the new tasks which they have to undertake. These are anxious and difficult times, in which heavy burdens, personal as well as general, must necessarily weigh upon all of us whoever and wherever we may be. I am certain that those burdens will be sustained in a manner worthy of our past.

Before I conclude my remarks to you to-day there are two matters, both of them arising out of the present situation, on which I would say a word. The first is the acceptance by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India of the conclusions of Lord Chatfield's Committee as expressed in the recently published despatch. That decision marks an epoch in the history of Indian defence.

The grave problems which confronted us in the matter of defence consequent on changes in the international situation and the development of modern armaments are now in a fair way to solution. They have been the constant concern of my advisers and particularly of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for many months past. The result of the deliberations which have taken place is, on a broad view, satisfactory in the highest degree. In particular I am glad to think not only that the improvements so essential at the present stage of the world's history should be so far advanced, but that, thanks to the most generous measure of help which has been extended to us, the necessity of laying heavy additional burdens on the Indian taxpayer had been avoided.

The profound significance of the decisions that have taken lies in the fact that India,—so largely an agricultural country, which could never, save at the cost of a complete disregard of other calls, have hoped to make available the vast sums of money necessary for re-equipment and modernization,—has, thanks to the gift which she has received from His Majesty's Government, been placed in the same position in relation to the modernisation of her army as the great industrial nations of the world.

I will add only one word more, in regard to our Federal preparations. Those preparations, as you are aware, are well advanced, and great labour has been lavished on them in the last three years. Federation remains as before the objective of His Majesty's Government; but you will understand, gentlemen, without any elaborate exposition on my part, the compulsion of the present international situation, and the fact that, given the necessity for concentrating on the emergency that confronts us, we have no choice but to hold in suspense the work in connection with preparations for Federation, while retaining Federation as our objective.

Had we met in more normal times, there would have been many other matters to mention to you today,—the position of Indians overseas; the various developments of interest and importance which are under consideration in civil administration; the working of provincial autonomy and of the reformed constitution. But, as I have already suggested, I feel certain that at a time when the struggle which is raging elsewhere is uppermost in our thoughts, this is a moment in which that emergency, and matters directly associated with that emergency, must be of predominant and in a sense of almost exclusive importance.

Our trust must be that, under Providence the forces of right and of justice will triumph, and that we may be able to take up again those interrupted activities on which we have been engaged for the furtherance of the constructive work of peace, and of the progress and the prosperity of India (loud cheers).—A. P.

PROHIBITION IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Sept. 10

A new era in the excise history of the province marked the excise administration of the Central Provinces and Berar, says a Government resolution just released to the Press.

The Provincial Government, adds the resolution, accepted the policy of immediate and total prohibition and the total dry area was 9,333 sq miles with a population of 1 1/2 millions. With a view to implementing the policy of total prohibition a comprehensive law was enacted and to ensure the success of prohibition transferred the duty of enforcing the Act to the police with the same strictness as the ordinary penal laws.

The district reports regarding the effect of prohibition are quite encouraging.—United Press.

Judgment In Congress Election Dispute Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

FATEHGARH, Sept. 8

I understand on reliable authority that the petition filed by L. Lam Man Gupta in the 'Suba Adalat' of the Congress against Mr. Ram Krishna elected to the Provincial Congress Committee from Ward Nos. 4 and 5 Farrukhabad Urban Constituency, has been decided in Mr. Gupta's favour and a re-election has been ordered for the seat. Nomination papers are to be submitted by the 17th September 1939 and elections have been decided to be held on the 22nd September 1939.

Sacrifice

WAR PRECAUTIONS IN BURMA

Censorship Imposed

(From Our Correspondent).

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

(By Mail).

When the news of the break-out of the hostilities between Germany and Poland reached Rangoon, the news was received with calmness and resignation. The markets became a bit nervous, and the business in the rice and other produce markets was affected to some extent, particularly owing to the rise in the insurance risks on goods intended to foreign ports other than the British. The petty traders commenced their profiteering business, enhancing the price of foreign articles by a few annas and since yesterday the price of salt, sugar, potatoes, etc., has gone up. The people who could afford are buying up provisions for a period, but the public in general feel such enhancement of prices by the dealers is not justified yet, and they feel the government will bring some measure to prevent profiteering.

When the Premier U Pu was approached by a press reporter with the news of German-Polish hostility, he assured the pressman that the leaders of the Burmese community were at the back of the British and similar sentiments were being expressed in other quarters. The Senate or the Upper House of legislature passed a resolution on Friday placing on record its loyalty to His Majesty the King George VI and approving the policy adopted by the Government. The House asked the President to request His Excellency the Governor to convey the message to His Majesty the King. The Muslims in Rangoon and the Anglo-Burman community also held meetings to reaffirm their loyalty to His Majesty and offering their services for the King and the country

As a precautionary measure by order of the Governor of Burma, censorship has been imposed on all telegraphic communications as well as postal communications while radio-telegraphy and radio-telephony services have been closed down to public. Telegrams and letters intended for places outside Burma must be written in one of the following languages—English, French, Burmese, Hindi, Tamil, Telegu and Bengali. Special ordinances have also been issued by His Excellency the Governor for special measure to ensure the public safety and interest to prohibit or regulate movements of aircraft, to prohibit or regulate the use of postal, telegraphic or telephonic services and to prohibit or regulate the possession, use or disposal of radio apparatus. Another ordinance was issued this morning by means of Burma Gazette Extraordinary to provide for the imposition of restrictions on foreigners the meaning of which has been assigned to in the Foreigners Act 1864 excluding any ruler or subject of any Indian State or Karenni State. Importation or exportation of arms, ammunitions, certain chemicals and other goods prescribed in the Burma Gazette has also been prohibited. The Telegraph building and other important Government buildings are being guarded while barricades have been put on the roads leading into the city from outside where cars are being examined by police specially at nights.

AAZAMI AJMERI

An Appreciation

(By Z. A. B.)

It is with feelings of deep regret and profound sorrow that many have learnt of the passing away of Aazami at Ajmere. He must be about 35. At the most, at the time of his death, whose cruel hands have cut short the life of a very promising young scholar. He was a born poet and a first class short-story writer. He could wield his versatile pen both in English and Urdu with equal facility. His poems and stories were always accorded a prominent place in first class periodicals and journals. Only recently he had published an English rendering of his short-stories in Urdu. The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" cannot forget him for he was an occasional contributor to its Sunday edition.

Some five or six years ago, he was in Bombay when he was associated with the "Roznamale-Khilafat" in an honorary capacity. He had then created a literary environment with himself as its leading light.

Mr. Aazami was a self-made man in all respects. He had drunk deep at the fountain-head of English, Urdu and Persian literature. His stories were mostly original and were written in an easy natural and chaste style. He made a living by his writings. He had taken to writing in English because he found that there was not much scope for persons writing in Urdu only.

He was a man of amiable and jovial disposition. His habits were very simple and he had a knack of making lasting friendships. Wherever he went, he made friends, and to-day many must be mourning his untimely death.

His loss is undoubtedly a great blow to Urdu literature which he served throughout his life. Had he lived for a few years more, he would have made a name, far and wide, and created a prominent place for himself in the realm of Urdu literature, like Premchand and others. But even now he will be remembered as a first-class short-story writer.

May his soul rest in everlasting bliss!

CIVIC FINANCES AND A. R. P. EXPENDITURE

Calcutta Mayor's Plea For Amending Statute

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

It is understood that in view of the opinion expressed by the Mayor of Calcutta that the Corporation of Calcutta cannot spend money for A.R.P. purposes unless the existing constitution is amended, it is likely that necessary amendments to the statute for the purpose will be incorporated by the promulgation of an Ordinance

It may be recalled that an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 was recommended by the A.R.P. Committee for equipping the municipal area of Calcutta in the additional fire fighting units

The scheme was submitted to the Government who in their turn sent it to the Corporation, which is reported to have sent it back to the Government with the opinion that it was not debatable to the Corporation finance. Subsequently a proposal was made by the A.R.P. Committee that the amount may be divided equally between the Local Government and the Corporation.—United Press.

NIZAM'S CALL TO MUSLIMS

To Stand By Britain In War Against Germany

HYDERABAD, (Dn.),

(By Mail).

On receipt of news of declaration of war against Germany by Britain, the Nizam informed through a manifesto the Viceroy that just as his ancestors had come to the assistance of the British Government during crises in the past, and just as he himself had tried to be of service during the previous war of 1914, he was prepared to do so again; and that he considered this to be his duty in order that the true meaning and significance of the designation of "Faithful Ally" given to his House by the British Government might remain established before the eyes of the world.

Apart from this he appealed to all the people of India, and more especially the Muslims, to sink their "differences, great or small, if any; for this is not the time to give them prominence. and having laid them aside, to do everything in their power to be of assistance to the British Government" so that the great danger threatening the British Empire which has arisen in Europe, and whose dire effects may possibly be felt even in India, may be effectively met.

Governor's Message To Assam's Offer Of Volunteers

SHILLONG, Sept. 11.

Mr. J. P. Mills, Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Assam, has issued the following Communique:

'Numerous expressions of loyalty and offers of help daily reach the Governor of Assam from all districts in the Province and from all sections of the community. His Excellency deeply appreciates these proofs of determination of the people of Assam to bear their share in the fight for freedom and democracy and he fully sympathises with the desires of volunteers for immediate employment. Time, however, is needed before it will be possible to assess the manifold needs. which the resources of the Empire will be called upon to fulfil, and His Excellency hopes that all who have offered their services will wait in patience till we know more clearly what form Assam's contribution should take."—A.P.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 11.—The Afghan Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ghulam Siddique Khan, is representing Afghanistan at the U.S.S.R. Agricultural Exhibition at Moscow.

SATYAGRAHA IN MYSORE

Arrests And Convictions Galore

BANGALORE CITY, (By Mail)

The Hon. Secretary of the Mysore Congress Committee writes:

Shri Bheemakumar, a prominent Congress worker of Chitaldoorg was arrested under Section 124 A., I.P.C. in front of the Mysore Congress office on September 8 when he was leading a procession. He was arrested for an alleged seditious speech delivered on August 21 at Chickmagalur. Shri Bheemakumar was taken away to Chickmagalur to be tried by the Kadur District Magistrate.

Shri Vassappa Gogi, Second Dictator of the Mysore Congress who was arrested on September 6 along with 35 Satyagrahis at Robertsonpet was sentenced by the Special First Class Magistrate of Kolar Gold Fields to one month S. I. and Rs. 50 fine or in default one week S. I.

Out of the 38 Satyagrahis arrested on September 6 along with the second dictator of the Mysore Congress 17 were sentenced to Rs. 25/- or in default one week S. I. The sixth batch of eleven Satyagrahis arrested on September 7 for the defiance of Section 39 of M.P.A. at Robertsonpet have also been sentenced to Rs. 25/- fine or in default 7 days' simple imprisonment.

The seventh batch of 9 volunteers belonging to Chickballapur who went to Robertsonpet on the morning of September 8 by train to defy the prohibitory order was arrested at 10 a.m. at the Ooragaum station. The arrested volunteers instead of being tried in the court of Law, were brought in the police van and left in the Bangalore Magdi Road, one by one at intervals, at 10-30 p.m. on the same night.

DEMAND FOR REAL RESPONSIBILITY

Minute Of Dissent To Mysore Reforms Report

BANGALORE, Sept. 10

That a provision should be made in the constitution for moving a vote of no-confidence against the Ministers, in the Legislative Council, under certain restrictions, is the view expressed by Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya in the course of his dissenting note submitted to the Chairman of the Reforms Committee.

He is of the opinion that it is necessary that the Ministers—whether official or non-official—should be amenable in some way or other to the Legislature for their policies and actions; otherwise there is no meaning in having a declaration of Responsible Government."—United Press.

A.R.P. In Bhavnagar

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 11

The Bhavnagar State is busy taking all precautionary measures in connection with defence and air raid. The price of commodities is being controlled on the lines of British India.—United Press.

BENGAL'S PUBLIC SAFETY MEASURES

Ban On Meetings Affecting Defence Of India

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11

All public processions, meetings assemblies, held for the furtherance or discussion of any subject which is likely to affect prejudicially the public safety, the defence of British India, or the public order and tranquillity have been prohibted by H. E. the Governor of Bengal by a notification under the Defence of India Ordinance in Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

The notification will remain in force for six months.—A. P.

Price Control In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 10.

Inviting attention to "Gazette" Extraordinary of Government of India of September 8 Nizam's Government have issued a Communique about the appointment of a Committee for control of prices, which had risen abnormally immediately on receipt of news of outbreak of war. According to the Communique, a Special Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. S. M. Bharucha has been sitting to study the problem and to advise Government from time to time on the measures that may be necessary and to assist maintaining at steady level the economic life of Hyderabad.

Bringing Profiteers To Book

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Sept. 11.

Initial legal proceedings have been taken against two local merchants for alleged infringement of Food Control Rules under the Defence of India Act.

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India And Olympic Games—I

Our Athletes Are Potentially Capable Of Being World Champions

Failure To Win Doesn't Mean Loss Of National Honour: Mallick's Example: Need For Intensive Training: Athletes As Ideal Coaches: I. O. A.'s Hurrying And Indecisions

By E. C. Mumby, Supdt. College Of Physical Education, L. C. C. Lucknow.

The decision of the Indian Olympic Association to send competitors to the World Olympics in Finland in 1940 has, undoubtedly, created a great deal of interest. This is especially true because of the articles by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Mr. Abdul Hamid and later by Mr. Janki Das. However, since a definite decision has been arrived at, the question remains, how can these competitors best represent their country and what should the I. O. A. do in this respect?

Experience In U.S.A. And India

During four years as a competitor in High School Athletics, and four years as a competitor in University Athletics in the United States of America, I gained much valuable experience. Further after 18 years of work in India with Indian students and athletes, I have gained much information about them. Added to this, from a professional point of view, my experiences as the Coach and Manager of teams selected by the Indian Olympic Association for Track and Field Athletics, Swimming and Wrestling, have all created within me a desire to place before the public my views regarding the preparation that India's competitors in the World Competition should have.

Indian Athletes

IN THE FIRST PLACE I DO NOT DOUBT, NOR HAVE I EVER DOUBTED THE FACT, THAT POTENTIALLY THE INDIAN ATHLETES ARE AS CAPABLE OF BEING WORLD CHAMPIONS AS ANY OTHER ATHLETE IN THE WORLD. THERE ARE MANY, HOWEVER, WHO EVEN DOUBT THIS.

Mr. G. D. Sondhi is correct when he states that more money should be spent, and a better organization set up to make sure that the Indian Athletes have more 'big' experience at home, and also an opportunity for many more smaller meets. The standard will, under such circumstances, be raised. It should not be a difficult matter to bring India up to the standard of the 6th place in the world. *However I cannot agree with Mr. Sondhi that National Honour is lost if a competitor cannot attain at least 6th, place in the World Olympics.* This may be true in some cases but certainly not in all. Not is it possible to maintain national honour even though an athlete may equal a World record. I wish here to cite a few actual cases to press my point of view.

Let Facts Speak

I remember with a great deal of personal pleasure, in 1932 at Los Angeles, that Mallick, India's swimmer, although one lap (50 Yards) behind the last competitor in his 1500 metres race, was given a greater ovation than the winner of his heat. His determination to finish and finish well brought definite honour to India. The American Newspapers the following morning reported the events and gave much credit to the Competitor from India because he had completed the course 2 minutes faster than ever before. *Improvement, determination and disciplined obedience will never bring dishonour to any country.*

Even though interest in the Olympic Games, scheduled to take place at Helsinki next year, may have abated due to the almost certain probability of their being cancelled in view of the International situation—this highly interesting and informative article, written by the foremost authority on athletic coaching and organisation in the country, certainly deserves to be widely read throughout the Indian Sporting World, by athletes, coaches, organisers and 'fans' alike.

In contrast to this, there is the experience of one of the best Broad Jumpers in the world at the World Olympics in 1932. A young man from Haiti who did his practicing on the same field where the Indian athletes practised, he was really a marvel being able to jump 24 to 25 feet every day with apparently little effort. Mr. Ayers and I tried our best to get him so be more careful about the run up for his jumps but he would not listen. He went on the field for the competition. All eyes of the Stadium were on him. He was the chosen winner. He took three excellent jumps. All of them were foul jumps. He returned to his native land having learned a costly lesson. India can learn from him.

In 1934 at the British Empire Games in London I was in charge of the teams from India. In the group were two good wrestlers. One of them learned a valuable lesson from the other. Indian wrestlers are best while wrestling from a standing position. European and Canadian wrestlers proved far superior while wrestling on the mat. Definite instructions were given to the Indian wrestlers to wrestle from a standing position as long as possible. Ajaib Singh started his first and second matches well. He was so clever from the standing position that he made a monkey out of his opponents. To him it looked an easy matter to win. He ignored the instructions given him, and tried to wrestle on the mat as well. The results were disastrous. He was beaten and beaten very quickly, as soon as he started to wrestle on the mat. Rashid Anwar told me afterwards that he had intended to do the same thing but did'nt. Rashid's bouts were a pleasure to watch. He won the admiration of the coaches from all the countries, represented. He was not the best but he won III place for India.

The 'Wrestler' who lost was by far the better wrestler—and but for lack of disciplined obedience he too would have won a place for India. The gaining and the maintaining of a hign standard of discipline cannot be achieved over night. My experience with the I.O.A. has been one of indecisions, and hurrying. There are definite causes for this, the main being the lack of funds at the proper time. The competitors should be placed under training supervised by the same person who will be with them throughout the training and competitions. Confidence, loyalty, sincere effort come when two people have worked and planned together successful, races, matches, bouts, etc., until there is a complete understanding between the two—whether these will bring honour depends very much on the kind of training given

Ideal Coaches

The ideal would be that all of the competitors who have been selected to represent India, should definitely train themselves while they are away from India, to return as trainers, or at least as valuable helpers. The competitors themselves will gain much that will be of value, but it is expecting too much, and for a matter of fact it is, in most cases, impossible, for them to compete and also train to be useful trainers. With young men training to do their best, one thing at a time will be its best policy. It is true that money will be spent on them, therefore the I.O.A. may rightly secure as much as it can for its money. It seems to me that it would be a far wiser plan to require all of the competitors who are sent for international competitions, to attend a training course for coaching either in some foreign country after the competitions or arrange for special training in India. To give the training in India under Indian conditions would be best

The money spent on coaches and managers should prove useful to India. Rendering service to the country should also be a condition for those accepting these appointments. It is not only true that some of the athletes on

E. C. Mumby

their return are a dead loss to the country, but it is also true regarding some managers and coaches as well.

Sutton's Example

India has come close to winning 6th place on two different occasions. I was present on one of these occasions. In 1932 Mervyn Sutton was representing India in the High Hurdles at Los Angeles. Dr. Ayers and I worked feverishly with Sutton. We used slow Motion moving pictures—we practised extra time in saw dust to save his shins, thus making it possible for him to do the hurdles in 15 seconds dead, in the new style that he had learned, just once. It was not wise to let him try the full distance again. The Olympics were upon us. Our time of training was over. Sutton ran his first heat in excellent style, falling into his previous style for only three hurdles in the middle of the race, but won third place, which put him in the semi-finals. He knew the mistake that he had made. There was not much to be said. The Semi-final was the next day, with two Americans and Finlay of Great Britain, in Sutton's heat. This fact caused him to think a bit, but his timing was good and he had a chance to beat Finlay. The race started. Sutton up to the fifth hurdle was even with them all. The 6th, 7th, and 8th, hurdles were again done in the old style, which slowed him up. He picked up on the 9th, and 10th, and pulled up, but it was too late for 3rd, place and a point for India. My point in telling of this experience, is to stress that Sutton did his best. It was expected that he would break under the pressure of such high excitement and competition. The old experiences of hurdling had not yet been far enough removed. From a physiological point of view it was not possible to do it in six weeks.

Karam Rasul At Berlin

Now that the I.O.A. is determined to send a team to Finland in 1940 it should definitely settle on a principle that will assure to the athletes at least two months in India and two months at the seat of the competition for intensive training.

To further emphasize the length of time required for training I want to place before the public the story about Karam Rasul the wrestler who was trained by me at Sat Tal. He took part in the All-India meet. He came to Sat Tal at his own expense. He was a servant of the North Western Railway drawing a meagre salary, I think only Rs. 15 per month. However he was determined and was a strong aggressive wrestler who enjoyed wrestling immensely. He was only in camp for three weeks. He could not get leave nor could he afford to stay longer. Among others he was definitely my choice to represent India at Berlin. Before he and the others left I had told the campers that if Karam Rasul was beaten it would be on "bout strategy" and not on actual wrestling ability. Karam Rasul went and wrestled. In his second bout he was beaten by Volivia of the U.S.A. who won second place at Berlin. Volivia was coached for four years by my brother, and for another two years by the Coach of the U.S.A. team who is a friend of mine and who succeeded me as the Wrestling Coach at Indiana University. As soon as I read the misrepresented statements of the Indian press I could not believe it so I wrote immediately to my brother and the Coach of the U.S.A. team. They both reported the same. Volivia stated that Karam Rasul was the toughest opponent that he had at the Berlin Olympics. The one point that he lost because of Karam Rasul's wrestling ability lost him the championship. His memory of Karam Rasul's toughness was bitter. He wrote that had Karam Rasul known more about the strategy of wrestling bouts it was possible for the bout to have been awarded to him.

Give Those Selected A Fair Chance

Here again we run up against the element of time-plus the difficulties of sufficient money at the right time. The physiological construction of both body and mind require time to establish habits and to remove old methods and ideas. Volivia had six years and Karam Rasul 3 weeks. To those who understand the situation and know something of the ability of Karam Rasul's opponent of Berlin, there can be nothing but high commendation for his achievement. Further it must clearly be stated that India has the wrestlers The I.O.A. should set up a proper organization thus making it possible to find the best and then see that they are properly trained.

Sutton and Karam Rasul came very close to winning. Undoubtedly many other athletes of the past can tell other interesting stories of how time in training also robbed them of a place in the sun. My plea with the I.O.A. Executive Committee is that they should give all those who are selected a fair chance. The wrestling rules regarding the conduct of a bout etc. are so complicated that I am sure that not 6 per cent of the University Professors are able to read and understand them, yet there is an expectation that any ordinary wrestler with little or no education can learn them quickly. It cannot be done.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ranji Championship

Bengal Cricket Assn. Suggests Cancellation

A report from Madras states that the Bengal Cricket Association have written to the Hony. Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, suggesting that they would support the proposal for cancellation of this year's Ranji Trophy Tournament, and that, the same should be referred to all the Associations for consideration.

It is further learnt that Mr. Ranga Rao has forwarded the suggestion to the Hon. Dr. Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Control for necessary instructions.

TO-DAY'S SOCCER INTERNATIONAL

Personnel Of Indian Selected XI To Oppose Palestine Tourists

The following have been selected to represent the Indian XI in the exhibition football match against the Palestine Maccabi Soccer Tourists, to be played on the Cooperage ground this evening.

Fernandes (B.E.S.T.), Mendon (South Kanara) and Alvares (H. V.M.), Salim (Y.M.C.A.), Dadoo (B.B. & C.I.) and Shah (Y.M.C. A.), Michael (W.I.A.A.), Caesar (H.V.M.), Balan (Y.M.C.A.), Butchi (Y.M.C.A.) and Karunaker (Caltex).

BURMA TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 6).

close and very friendly relations since the time of Abi-rajah, and concluded that the present Indo-Burmese strained relations are due to British imperialist policy.

What the Indian community in Burma can do to alleviate the present anti-Indian feeling is, as a well-known local Indian once said, for them, whilst living in Burma, to do for Burma and the Burmans what they would do, were they in India and when they do go back to India, for India and their fellow-countrymen. Another defect at present is the absence of social intercourse between the Indian and the son of the soil. The Indian merchant in Rangoon, for example, has only a commercial contact with the Burman when the latter comes to buy at the former's shop in Surati Bazaar or the Scott Market or elsewhere.

What is needed is that the Indian should try to enter Burmese society. He should try to mix more freely and have social and non-business contacts with the people of the country. I believe U Ba Lwin, Ex-Deputy President of the Senate, stressed these points in his Indo-Burmese friendship lectures delivered recently in India and in Burma. Herein lies a solution of the present ill-feeling and misunderstanding existing between the Burmans and the Indians in Burma.

Yesterday's Races At Poona

Panaster Wins Trial Plate Kashmir Indian Breds Score

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Holiday-makers mustered in large numbers at Poona yesterday for the Third Day of the Big Meetings. The sport was highly enjoyable, though hardly so profitable for those who wagered. Among the favourites, who obliged, were Winston, Gold Gainer and Panaster.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's colours were to the fore in both Divisions of the Indian Nursery Plate. Mahboob and Winston scoring in the hands of E. Britt.

The Trial Plate, the prize of most moment fell to Mrs. P. D. Bolton's Panaster. The five-year-old son of Pantheon showed what a manner of a good horse he is by winning comfortably from Gay Lover. Le Duc and a number of others with pretensions to classic fame Bromley, who is riding brilliantly this season, was again associated with the Australian horse's success, which was a most popular one. Delphi gave some indication that he is fast running into form, but Field Marshal, thought to be in with an outstanding chance, failed his numerous backers, as he has done so often in the past.

DIAGONAL REPEATS SUCCESS

Mr. A Svamvur is determined to make this season a highly successful one. His useful chestnut gelding Diagonal, surprisingly neglected in the Galway Plate, won a good race after a terrific struggle with Sea Battle, also a recent winner. The pair had the race to themselves since Gaul, a minor place-getter finished 6 lengths behind. Among the beaten division was Girvan, the market choice. He has been a most disappointing performer this season, and cannot be as well as he was in Bombay last Spring.

Though he headed the betting operations in the Burnett Plate, Monocle proved unequal to the task of conceding weight to some of the runners. Cavalier scored from Pressman, the favourite securing third place. Budapest made the early running and is fast training on.

Buckley renewed acquaintance with good fortune when he saddled the winner of the Aundh Plate. Division 1, Galahad Star carrying the levery of the Chief of Manavadar and brilliantly ridden by Obaid, beat Gorgus comfortably by a length. It was her first outing this season and she went about her work in the manner of a good horse. Jayant, a most consistent performer, was again in the fighting, but Gordon and Dark Wings failed to play their expected bold parts. Among the course scratchings were Coeur Brule, King Moab and Taramati II.

WINNING TURN FOR GOLD GAINER

Mr. P. R. Mehta's Gold Gainer earned his first winning distinction in the country when taking Division II of the Aundh Plate for which Apprentice Jockeys and Riding Boys were astride. The gelding son of The Black Abbot has been a long time coming to hand, but he won convincingly enough and should continue to improve. Scotch and Talkless were the place-getters, but neither Hassina nor My Fancy, both very well supported were in the fighting.

Two smart youngsters hailing from the Kashmir establishment, won the respective divisions of the Indian Nursery Plate. Mahboob, a three-year-old colt by Belfrey out of modesty, scored an easy victory at the expense of Formosa, Star of Baroda and several others in Division I. A warm order in the market Shahenshah ran below expectations.

Winston made no mistake in Division II. Britt had the easiest of rides and won cantering by six lengths from Turf King and Twine. This success is likely to send him up among more exalted company. With another season of racing, the son of Sheridan should be among the topnotchers.

Unplaced twice previously this season Great Star came to light in the Cecil Gray Plate. So little was thought of this rather in-and-out customer's chances that he was allowed to start at 37 to 1. With Whiteside astride he galloped resolutely and had Al Hamil safely held. One of the best backed in the field, Three Diamonds ran well but could not manage anything better than a third. The new Arab mare, a champion in her native Iraq Anar Kali made her first appearance. She finished fourth, without being unduly extended and I have an idea she will be a hard horse to beat in the Governor's Cup, shortly to be run.

Showing remarkable improvement on his running on Wednesday last when he let down a big following Attaf Beg won the Seistan Plate in fine style with Bromley in the saddle. Hashim and Shireen accounted for the beaten others who included Fil al Iraq, a much-fancied runner.

E. Britt and F. Bromley were the most successful jockeys, each riding two winners. Obaid was again the superb artist we know him to be on Galahad Star and, though Mohamed Khan missed catching the judge's eye he rode brilliantly on Gorgus and Gay Lover.

The Daily Double returned a dividend of Rs. 267-8. There were no correct nominations for the Daily Treble, and the sum of Rs. 3,195 has been carried over to the next race day.

THE INDIAN NURSERY PLATE (Div. I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

For Indian Horses 3 years old only maidens at the time of starting. W. A raised 7lbs. Allowance —Fillies allowed 3lbs.

H H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's MAHBOOB 8-6, E. Britt 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FORMOSA, 8-6, Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STAR OF BARODA 8-6, Eude 3
Mr. Diamond's SHERMOUND 8-3, Selby 4

Time 1min. 16 3/5 secs.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths and 1¼ lengths.

Did Not Run—Black Mischief, Tyrant, Try On, Ballerina and Welfare.

Tote paid Rs. 77 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 13 and Rs. 31 for places.

Favourite Shahenshah.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE INDIAN NURSERY PLATE (Div. II.) Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

For Indian Horses 3 years old only maidens at the time of starting. W. A. raised 7lbs. Allowance —Fillies allowed 3lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's WINSTON 8-6, E. Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TURF KING 8-6, R. Cook 2
Mrs. L. Whitehouse, TWINE. 8-6, Eude 3
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's SAMMY BRASS 8-6, Selby 4

Time—1min. 15 2/5secs.

Did Not Run—Gold Dish and Vikramsinha.

Won by 6 lengths, 1¼ lengths, and 1½ lengths.

Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 36 and Rs. 16 for places

Favourite Winston.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE AUNDH PLATE (Div. II). Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs extra.

Mr. P. R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 8-9, Takhatsingh 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's SCOTCH 8-2, Virsingh .. 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS 8-2, Kishen Ramdin 3
Mr. J. Gazdar's BEAU GESTE 8-11, Sardar Khan 4

Did Not Run:—Red Gold, Bruce and Eastern Queen.

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths and 3/4 length.

Time—1min. 30secs.

Tote paid Rs. 43 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 for places.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Distance —1 Mile 1 Furlong

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's ATTAF BEG 7-7 (cd. 7-9), Bromley 1
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 7-7 (cd. 7-8), Whiteside 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIREEN 8-3, Cook ... 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NEW LUCK 8-4, Orme . 4

Not run:—Saif Antar 7-12, Rajput 7-12.

Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 1½ length.

Time: 2 mins. 6-2 5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 101 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 18 and Rs. 73 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE AUNDH PLATE. (Div. I) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Chief of Manavadar's GALAHAD STAR 9-0, Obaid 1
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 8-4, Mahomed Khan 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 9-0, Jones 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's COLUMN TWO 8-9, Meekings 4

Not run:—Coeur Brule 10-4, Marina 9-6, Taramati II 8-1, King Moab 8-9, Mukama 8-7.

Won by 1 length, 1 length and 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 27-3 5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 33 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Svamvur's DIAGONAL 8-0, Meekings 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 8-6, Britt 2
Mr. J. F. D'Souza's GAUL 8-12, Baba Khan 3
The Chief of Bhilka's ROYAL PRINCE 8-5, Evans 4

Not run:—Meddlesome 8-6.

Won by head, 6 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 16-2 5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 104 for win; Rs. 28, Rs. 17 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by Ruiz.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500 Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. P. D. Bolton's PANASTER 8-6, Bromley 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GAY LOVER 8-7, Mahomed Khan 2
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas's LE LUC 8-0, Eude 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's DELHI 7-10, Raffaele 4

Not run:—Baqlava 8-13, Desert Night 8-6, Synagogue 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT STAR 7-7, Whiteside 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's AL HAMIL 7-12 (cd. 7-7), Mahomed Khan 2
Mr. H. N. Ashar's THREE DIAMONDS 8-7, Evans 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s ANAR KALI 8-3, Raffaele 4

Not run:—Sarkhat 8-1, Legion 8-3, Bahar Neel 8-10, Amin al Iraq 8-6, Saif al Nasser 8-4 Burgess 8-1, Golden Ticket 7-13.

Tote paid Rs. 376 for win; Rs. 65, Rs. 47 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,250, Second Rs. 1,400, Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Messrs. R. K. F. Singh and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's CAVALIER 8-0, Evans 1
Mr. J. Reynolds's PRESSMAN 8-5, Eude 2
Mrs. R. Earle's MONOCLE 8-13, Jones 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's EUDAPEST 8-4, Burn 4

Not run:—Saxicola 9-0, Final Glance 8-2, Auto Buz 8-2, Kingsbury 8-3, Panna Prince 8-3.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

Father Takes Son To Police Lock-up

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDA, Sept. 10.

The story of a father taking his son to the police lock up for killing his wife, comes from Bithaura village near Mankapur.

Suspecting the fidelity of his wife, a resident of Bithaura village, who was a teacher in a 'Pathshala', killed his wife with a chopper. His father ran to rescue her on hearing the shrieks of the woman, but found the doors bolted from inside. Failing to get the door opened, he scaled the wall, tilted up the thatched roof and jumped into the room. By this time the son had time which he wanted and was trying to escape. The father chased him and overpowered him in a field, and took him to the nearest police station where he handed him over.

The alleged murderer is being questioned is reported to have said that he did what any one would have done if he had been in his position.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 29 POINTS UP

Considerable Activity In New York And Liverpool Cotton

LONDON SILVER AT 20 15/16 d.

Stock Exchange Quiet But Firm

BOMBAY: Sept. 11.

New York Market was active on increased trade support and good speculative purchases. Prices steadily went up.

Liverpool opened to-day 25 points better, but closed finally with a gain of 11 points.

London Stock Exchange was quiet with firm tendency. Indian Irons were quoted at 50 shillings.

Silver prices lost 3/6d., whereas Gold was unchanged at £8-8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept. 11.

Previous closing	9.00
To-day's opening	9.09
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	9.29
Difference	+29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Previous closing	6.20
To-day's opening	6.45
Difference	+25
To-day's closing	6.31
Difference	+11

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 190

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 11.

The New York cotton displayed considerable activity following good speculative purchases and trade support under which the general trend was upward throughout.

The trading in October began at 9.09 i.e. nine points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and increased trade and outside support with prices steadily rising and October touching 9.22.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The local cotton market was officially closed, but Broach April/May is quoted in private at Rs. 188 owing to a rise of 25 points in Liverpool and about 15 points in New York.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.12/9.08) 9.09/9.09
December (9.06/9.02) 9.08/9.07
March (8.95/8.90) 9.08/9.03

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

The highest price of 6.20 was fixed in Liverpool market during the past week. Liverpool market opened to-day with strong buying support and the price improved by 25 points. The selling pressure was conspicuous by its absence. Further operations were restrained.

Hereafter, the movement in Liverpool cotton will be 25 points (fixed) to either side.

American October 6.45
American December 6.46
Giza October 8.19
Giza December 8.19

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 11.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (unquoted) unquoted
Dundee September £25 3/4 (Fixed Max.)
Lightning September £23 (Fixed Max).

RUBBER

Spot (9 3/8 buyers) 10 1/8 paid and buyers
Forward October December (9 1/2 paid and buyers) 10 3/8 paid and buyers.

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers, steady) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Steady
Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers, Firm) unquoted
Copper (£52 to 53 1/2) unquoted
Iron (£102) unquoted

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Fs. 16-6-0 per cwt
Shipments:—

Aug. Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Sept. Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt F.B.H.
October Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Nov.-Dec. Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 11.

Previous closing	4.05 1/2
To-day's opening	4.05 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.04 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 11.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.06
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.06
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.06

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 11.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	175 to 176 1/2
To-day's closing	175 to 176 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 11.

London Exchanges: Sterling dollar official rate is fixed at 4.02 to 4.06 and Franc at 175 to 176.50.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.18 5/8) 13.13 1/4
New York on Bombay (30.50) 30.36
Berlin on Bombay Deleted
London on Milan unquoted
London on Shangghai 0-4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 7/8 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 7/8 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 3/4 to 3 7/8 per cent) 3 3/4 to 3 7/8 per cent
4 months (4 1/2 to 5 per cent) 4 1/2 to 5 per cent
6 months (5 per cent) 5 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0
Silver (20 15/16d)

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 11.

Spot	(21 5/16d) 20 15/16d—3/8
Forward	(21 5/16d) 20 15/16d—3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 11.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8

TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

Annual Report For 1938-39

The annual report of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., for the year 1938-39 now published shows a net profit of Rs. 2,95,41,349 after providing for taxes and setting aside a sum of rupees ninty lakhs on account of depreciation on block and rupees ten lakhs as depreciation on collieries. To this are added Rs. 4,98,956 brought forward, Rs. 2,165,348 Income-tax recovered, and Rs. 24,395 standing to the credit of Second Preference shares. Thus the total available amounts Rs. 3,22,30,048. From this Rs. 4,50,000 are to be given as dividend at Rs. 9 per share on Preference shares. Rs. 5,203,642 on Second Preference at the rate of Rs. 7 1/2 and Rs. 1,01,47,103 full and final payment on Second Preference shares. Rs. 63,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 18 on ordinary shares and Rs. 45,65,625 on Deferred shares at the rate of Rs. 93-10-5. Bonus under profit sharing scheme is Rs. 52,50,000 and the balance of Rs. 3,13,678 is carried forward.

Operations during the year produced highly satisfactory results. The prices realised from the sale of Company's products were, on the average for the year, on a level only slightly lower than in the previous year. The output of saleable steel exceeded that of any previous year. The company has acquired the Indian rights in a new method for manufacture of steel which it is anticipated will prove highly economical in application to Indian materials. In view of the desirability that India should be as self-contained as possible in the supply of railway rolling stock, the company has commenced the examination of a scheme.

The balance of the 7 per cent First Mortgage Debenture Stock outstanding on 31st March 1938 was completely paid off during the year. The sum of Rs. 19,04,000 which stood to the credit of Debenture Sinking Fund has been transferred to the Reserve Fund. The final difference in exchange on redemption and purchase of Sterling Debenture Stock amounting to Rs. 4,12,618 has also been transferred to the Reserve Fund.

The output of the main products was the highest in the company's history as under:—

	(tons)	
	1938-39	937-38
Coke	865,000	925,000
Pig Iron	1,020,000	921,000
Steel Ingots	944,000	899,000
Saleable Steel	701,000	660,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 11.

London Stock Exchange was generally quiet. Three and half per cent was unquoted.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock unquoted
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock unquoted
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 unquoted.
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 unquoted
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-68 unquoted.
5 per cent 1942-47 unquoted
4 per cent unquoted.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 £95

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols £62 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £87 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan £102 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £88 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds £102

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 12-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 50-0
Hydro Electric dol 3
Elec Music Industry 8-6
Princhin Johnson 21-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical 31-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary 61-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 £16
Dunlop Rubber 26-3
Unilever Ordinary 34-1 1/2
Ford Motors 15-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary 45
British American Tobacco Ordinary 83-9
Carreas 'A' £5 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 117-6
P and O Def 22-9
Distillers 91-3
Bredford Dye 4-7 1/2
British Celanes 5-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary 28-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 29
Final Cotton Spinners 3-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary 17-7 1/2
Inter Nickels dol 53
Indian Iron 50

TEA SHARES

Assam 15-7 1/2
Donaro Tea unquoted
Empire of India 21-0

JUTES

Barnagore £10-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber 27-6
Gule Kelampong 18-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 28-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 30-0
Burma Corporation 10-0
Rio Tintos £12
East Rand Proprietors 50-0
Rand Mines £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement 70-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds 87-6
Sub Nigel £10 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares 26-3
Union Corporation (£6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 21-10 1/2
Anglo Persian 70-0
Burma Oil 66-3
Mexican Eagle 4-6
Shell Transport 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch £39

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £24 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £10 5/8
London North-Eastern Def £2 5/8
London Southern Def. £8 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent £108
London Transport 'C' £66 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 11.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 53 3/8) dol 53 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 1/4) dol 38
U S Common New Stock (dol 70) dol 70 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 117) dol 118

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

On profit-taking at higher levels a slight reaction was visible in the local market. Engineerings were quieter, particularly Indian Irons and Steel Corporations, other miscellaneous issues remained unchanged. Sugars shares, however, continued steady. Among planting issues a fair demand was in evidence for lower prices issues and prices once again firmed up. Textiles remained firm. Banks were quiet.

Exchange transactions Reserve Bank of India Rs. 94, Indian Bank Rs. 20, Buckingham and Carnatics ordy Rs. 200 202, Buckingham and Carnatics pref Rs. 162, Bangalore Woollen and cotton ordy Rs. 162, Radhakrishna Mills Rs. 105/8, Midland rubbers Rs. 2/14, Kalpetta estates Rs. 12, Tropical plantations Rs. 11/4, Cochin Malabar Rs. 5, Vellor electrics Rs. 9/2 c d Mysore sugars Rs. 36/8, 37, 37/8, 38 c d. Mysore paper Rs. 10/8, 10/10, 10/12, Orient paper Rs. 7/12, Bombay Burma trading Rs. 545, Oct. Associated cements Rs. 130, Cash Indian copper Rs. 2/12, 2/12/6, 2/15, Steel Corporation ordy Rs. 16/3, 16/4 16/5, 16/6, 16/8, 16/10, Steel corporation pref Rs. 90/8 odd lot, Burma corporation Rs. 6/14, 6/15/6, 7/0/6, 7/2, Indian irons Rs. 34/12, 35, 35/2 c. d, Tata irons ordy Rs. 340/12 342 Oct. Tata Irons defd Rs. 1730, 1737/8, Oct. the following are a few of the closing quotations: Buckingham and Carnatics Rs. 200, x d Midlands Rs. 3, Kalpettas Rs. 12/8, Tropicals Rs. 11/8, Cochin Malabars Rs. 5, Mysore sugar Rs. 26/8, Mysore paper Rs. 10/12.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Strongly expect cotton lower.

New York. Big crop prospects likely. Speculative good buying encourage farmers selling.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 9.

October	9.00/9.02
December	8.95/8.97
January	8.89/8.89
March	8.85/8.87
May	8.71/8.72
July	8.60/8.63
Middling spot	9.35 nom.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 9.

October	9.17
December	9.05
January	9.00
Middling spot	9.25 nom.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 9.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000

BULLISH SENTIMENT ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Frantic Rush To Buy

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

Before the opening period of the week under review, the conditions on the Calcutta Stock exchange were most erratic due to the increasing tension in the international situation but during the opening period of the week news was flashed about the outbreak of hostilities as a result of which a bullish sentiment characterised the operations on the market. Only Government securities gradually weakened as the closing price was no better than Rs. 88. A particularly significant feature has been the hectic buying which has been in evidence in all the major sections. The speculative counters Howrah and Indian Iron and Steel gathered remarkable momentum as the week progressed. There was a wave of buying indiscriminately for all that could be had.

JUTE.

The cognate markets especially in the manufactured good market, there was a frantic rush to buy anything that the mills were prepared to sell. A very large business was put through. Following on this, raw Jute prices rose sharply in sympathy, Nine porter hessians recorded a rise of about Rs. 2, during the period Rs. 10 and Rs. 13, being the low and high levels touched. Raw Baled Jute registered a rise of about Rs. 4, the highest touched was 48/4 from Rs. 44, under such conditions it is not at all surprising that bears had to square up their positions and buy frantically the Howrah shares which were in a highly bearish position just on the eve of the break of hostilities. The bulls created a havoc in the market by pulling up the prices of Howrah Jute shares. A rise of about Rs. 7, has to be recorded during the period 53 and Rs. 60/8 being the low and high levels. The markets during the closing period closed fully steady and it is not surprising if further rise has yet to be seen in Howrah as the technical position of the Jute mills has undergone a radical change All the investment issues recorded a rise of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 40, Kamarhatty shot up to Rs. 530 from 490, Kanknarrah to 420 from 380, Anglo-India to 370 from 330, India to 324 from 290, Bally to 215 from 195, Barnagore to 164 from 145, Belvedere were taken at 390, Budge-Budge at 320, Fort Gloster at 523, Gorepore at 640, Auckland 300, Dalhousie at 355, Standard at 300, Union at 390, Lansdowne at 180. National and Clive were respectively priced at 24/12 and 28/4, Hukumchand touched 4/14, Nuddea were taken at 50, Reliance at 64, Northbrook at 37/8, Adamjee at 13/8, Birla at 19/8, Orient at 215, Cheviot at 195.

COTTON.

Bengal-Nagpur were done at 12/8, Cawnpore Textiles at 4/2, Danbar at 172, Kesoram at 6/12.

COAL.

Fair advances in the leading counters were recorded in this section. Bengal were dealt in upto Rs. 343, Burrakar 14/8 Dhemo Main Rs. 13/4, Equitable Rs. 36, Raneegunj 33/12, Union Rs. 29 x.d. West Jamuria Rs. 32/8, East India Rs. 23/8, Hurriladih Rs. 13/4, Mundulpore Rs. 9/4, Katras Jharriah 29/8, New Beerbhoom Rs. 18/4, South Karanpura Rs. 5/8, Talcher 1/4, North Damuda 5/12, Ondal 10/4, Churnlia Rs. 2, Amalgamated were priced at 27, Pench Valley Rs. 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Engineering group were steady to firm and the undertone was highly bullish, Indian Iron and Steel registered a rise of about Rs. 4, after intermittent fluctuations Rs. 33, and 37, being the low and peak prices The closing was in the region of Rs. 35/10. Steel Corporation of Bengal shot up to Rs. 17/2 from Rs. 15. Indian Standard Wagon came in for large attention and the price was pushed up to Rs. 61, from Rs 50, Burn and Co. ord. found buyers at 330. Indian Steel and Wire products new shares had buyers at Rs. 32 (Deferred) and Rs. 42 ordinary. Sellers were reserved Hukumchand Steel ord marked at Rs. 7/4, Indian Galvanising at 25, Saran Engineering hovered round 5/12. In mining issues Burmah were well supported around 7/8, Indian copper were easy at 2/14, B. B. Petroleum at 5/12, B. I. C. ord. were good at Rs. 4 Consolidated Tin old were done at 6/8, Tavoy Tin at 1/10. Dunlop Rubber advanced to 24/12, Indian Cables to 13/6, Midnapore Zemindary improved to Rs 62, I. G. Navigation improved to Rs. 106. In sugar section Cawnpore improved to Rs. 21, Carew to 12/4, Balrampore 9/8, New Savan 9/8, Ryam 22/8, Samastipur 7/12. Reserve Bank were a sagging market business being done up to Rs. 93.

Jamnalal Bajaj

JAIPUR, Sept. 11.

Asked about his future programme, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that he intended to pay a short visit to the Balika Vidyalaya, Bansthali, on September 14, and then proceed to Sikar on 15th. After a stay for a day there, he would go to Fatehpur, where he is to perform the opening ceremony of a khadi exhibition to be held on the 17th evening. He is expected to be back at Sikar after two days.—United Press.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Hesitant Sentiment In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9

Jutes: Rather hesitant feeling ruled in this section to-day after the weekend and share prices underwent good deal of fluctuations. Coals Easier feeling was in evidence in these due to profit-taking. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section, speculative issues were a shade quieter market to-day, while others showed not much changes. Government securities ruled steady at decline.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent new loan 1963/65 89/14 small odd lot; three per cent loan 1951/54 92/14; three and half per cent paper 89/2; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/12 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 99/13 small lot; five per cent 1940/43 98/8 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 104/10.

Bank:—Reserve 95/8.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 4/4; Dunbar ord 163; Kesoram 6/4.

Coals:—Amalgamated 27/8; Bhalgora 4/13; Bhulan Bararee 10; Bokaro and Ramgur 16; Burrakur 14/8; pref 137; Dhemo Main 12/12; East Indian 23/4; Equitable 36; Hurriladih 13/8; Katras Jherrian 27/8; New Beerbhoom 17/14; West Jamuria 32/12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 360 small lot; Auckland 198 small lot; Bally 206/8; Barnagore 152; Belvedere 384; Birla 20/4; Budge Budge 305; Champdany 162; Clive 26/12; Empire 29/2; Fort Gloster 520; Ganges 297/8; Gourepore 628; pref 127; Howrah 59/7; Hukumchand 4/2; pref 47; India 314 small lot; Kamarhatty 544; Kanknarrah 408; Kelvin 518 small lot; Kinnison 629/8; Lansdowne 164/8; Megna 25/12; National 24/14; Nellimarla 11/2; New Central 304; Northbrook 36/12; Nuddea 48/8; Orient 203; Presidency 4/2; Reliance 64/8; Standard 285; Waverley 1/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/14; Indian copper 2/9; Dalmia cement ord 11/4; Bengal telephone 17/8; Arthur Butler 9/14; Burn and Co. ord 325; Hukumchand steel ord 6/14; defd 1/6; Indian iron and steel 34/11; Indian steel and wire products defd 33 Kumardhubi Eng. 3/9; pref 75; Marshalls 1/14; Steel corpn 16/7 pref 91 B I. corpn ord 3/9; pref 141 Indian cables 13/8; New India Investment 10; British Burma petrol 4/13; Tide water oil 12/8; Bengal paper 94 small lot; India paper pulp 114; Orient paper 6/8 small lot; Titaghur paper A ordy 16/10; B. ordy 16/8; Balrampore 9/12; Carew and Co. 11/14; Buland 14/12; Cawnpore 20/4; Murree Brewery 10/4; Samastipore 8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 20/12 ex div; Hasimara 37/12 small lot; Mohcema 8/4; Tezpore 5/4.

Debenture:—Five and half per cent Dalmia cement 100/2.—A P

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

(From The Pepper and Ginger Merchants Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Sept. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	88 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	87 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th per candy	88 0 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	88 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	91 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond per cwt.	13 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	14 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	16 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	16 0 0

Ganpati Festival And Harijans

The Hon. Shri Brijlal Biyani writes in the "Matri-Bhumi":—

Ganapati is an all India deity, and present political festival is celebrated in some form or other in many parts of India. But the way and the importance with which it is celebrated in Maharashtra is its own. Lokmanya is the father of this celebration. He introduced Ganapati-Utsav and Shivaji Utsav giving them a political turn.

But now in my opinion, the celebration has fallen on evil days. The real meaning of the festival is lost in its festivities. At all important places and even in villages there are a number of organisations which celebrate this function. In Akola alone there are more than 60 public Ganapati festivals. In decoration thousands of rupees are wasted on foreign material.

We have forgotten the idea which Lokmanya had in his mind while advocating this festival.

Apart from the political aspect there is another and possibly more important aspect—the religious one. I have always viewed this function as politico-religious one. India is passing through a political and religious revolution. Untouchability is a curse on Hinduism and Hinduism will be worthy of its name the earlier the untouchability is removed. There is strong movement in the country for the removal of untouchability which includes the entry of Harijans into temples.

Trace The Real Profiteers

PETTY SHOPKEEPERS AND TRADERS HELPLESS

Grain Dealers' Association's Appeal To Public And Government

The Secretaries of the Grain Dealers' Association write:—

The attention of the public is drawn hereby to the fact that the members of this association and such others as well, have, under indispensable pressure to purchase the commodities of trade with increased price from the wholesale merchants, and hence they have to supply or sell to their customers or consumers the goods at increased rates. The prices of goods either Indian or foreign came to rise instantly after the declaration of war, without any basic grounds. The following table will explain the extent of rise in prices of certain commodities after the 1st of Sept., 1939:—

Description of goods.	Price before 1st Sept. '39.	Price after 1st Sept. '39.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	%
Tuwar-Dal	50	70	40
Wheat-Khandwa	46	57	25
Sugar	14	17	22
Bajri (millet)	35	45	30
Wheat-Pishi	32	40	25
Soap-washing	11-8	13-8	20
Soda	5	13	160
Chana-Dal	46	60	30
Khopra	65	97	50
Rice-Rangoon	7	8	14
Rice-Jirasal	50	65	30
Molasses (Gol)	60	80	33
Cocoanut-oil	3-3	3-11	17

NO FAULT OF SHOPKEEPERS

This will signify to the public that the shopkeepers have not increased the prices of goods, but they are compelled to purchase goods at high market rates, and it is but natural that they must sell those goods at increased price. It is desirable that the Government have thought it fit to restrict the profiteering tendency of the merchants, but for that only the retailers or the shopkeepers should not be held responsible. It is essential to mention that our members are rendering their prompt services to the public and, therefore, it is hoped that the public will also appreciate their pains and realise that they should try to avoid clash arising in connection with the price of any stuff or sundry things purchased from them, and thus foster the goodwill and mutual good relation that exist between the public and the petty dealers of grain provisions and such other articles of daily use.

Under the circumstances we have to request the public to urge on the Government to trace out the really profiteering class of merchants and take measures against them in order to restrict the further rise in prices of goods.

Maximum Price Fixing Is Only Transitional

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND WILL OPERATE IN THE LONG RUN

Following Government's price control order in the Presidency, there has been a furore among consumers.

An explanation justifying the order emanated from authoritative and well-informed circles on Monday.

Close on the heels of the Government of India's order, fixing the maximum price of inflation (but not less than 10 per cent over September 1st prices) came the Bombay Government's order, giving a schedule of commodities for Governmental regulation of the maximum prices and fixing those prices at 20 per cent on September 1st prices on certain commodities at present.

Then came a spate of criticisms from the consumers and especially from the vocal urban areas.

Put briefly, the case for the Government, as explained at length in informed circles, is that the order is primarily in the interests of the agriculturists.

In arriving at the figure Government fixed, it is learnt, that Government was guided by an Advisory Committee, which had before it, statistics governing prices of essential commodities in the Bombay Province, on and before September 1. And as such, economic factors were also taken into consideration. It is not denied in Governmental circles that the middle-men and in the case of the Indian grains they number about 4,000 in the Province are bound to have a reasonable share of profits.

It is also not denied by protagonists of Government's order that the consumers may have to pay an enhanced price in certain home-products which may be also essential commodities. Justification for this is said to be two-fold. Firstly, in an emergency like the one we have at present, it is expected that consumers will have to pull their belts tighter in the interests of the agriculturists, who it is pointed out, have been on the verge of starvation, following a period of depression of about seven years.

Secondly, in spite of the fixing of the maximum level the law of supply and demand may very likely make it practically impossible to market commodities at the maximum level fixed.

HOPE OF EARLY RELIEF

In this connection, it is pointed out that competitive forces attracted by Government's fixing of maximum level will come into full play. The agriculturists in the face of foreign competition in certain commodities will not but put on the counter the stocks they possess. It is also expected that there will be practically a "glut" in the market, so that prices will have to adjust themselves to the demand and that too within a week or ten days!

In the case of the textile mills, it is expected that some of them will start night shifts, thereby affording employment to a section of the unemployed.

The unemployment situation in the country will ease as a result of a boom in industry. This was witnessed during the last fortnight in the city's docks, where about 20,000 men are stated to have been employed.

The present trend in prices, it is learnt, will be keenly watched by Government and that necessary adjustment may be effected, it is stated, if the consumers are sorely hit and the middle-men benefit at the expense of agriculturists.

The present stage is, therefore, considered as a transition period.

COTTON AND WHEAT

In the case of cotton and wheat, it is explained in authoritative circles that prices were not regulated with the set purpose of giving relief to agriculturists in those two commodities. But they have been hit hard for a number of years. "Why should they not benefit now?" It was asked in authoritative circles.

With regard to certain other essential commodities like salt, vegetable oils, groundnut and cocoanut oils, it is pointed out that Government is keenly watching the position and may issue an order, if occasion arises.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1939

Viceroy Delivers King's Message

CALL FOR UNITED STAND AGAINST NAZISM

"India's War Contribution Must Be Worthy Of Her Ancient Name"

EMERGENCY LEADS TO SUSPENSION OF FEDERATION WORK

SIMLA, September 11.

The Viceroy addressing a joint session of the two Houses of the Central Legislature dwelt in the main on the war and the issues arising from it.

He first read a message from the King-Emperor in which His Majesty expressed confidence that "we can count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian Continent."

His Excellency referred to the "complete and cynical disregards" by the German Government of civilised principles of warfare and declared that he was confident that in the days that lay ahead India would speak and act as one and that the contribution would be worthy of her ancient name. His Excellency said that he would not be expected in present circumstances to deal with matters of ordinary interest. Given the necessity of concentrating on the emergency that confronted us, said the Viceroy, we had no choice but to hold in suspense the work in connection with preparations for Federation, while retaining Federation as our objective.

The following is the full text of the Viceroy's speech:—

Gentlemen,—I have in the first place to read to you a gracious message to India from his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, which I have just received, and which I think can most appropriately first be announced in the presence of the Central Legislatures:—

It is as follows:

"In these days, when the whole of civilisation is threatened, the widespread attachment of India to the cause in which we have taken up arms has been a source of deep satisfaction to me. I also value most highly the many and generous offers of assistance made to me by the Princes and people of India. I am confident that in the struggle upon which I and my peoples have now entered, we can count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian continent in the face of the common danger.

"Britain is fighting for no selfish ends but for the maintenance of a principle vital to the future of mankind—the principle that the relations between civilised States must be regulated, not by force, but by reason and law, so that men may live free from the terror of war, to pursue the happiness and the well-being which should be the destiny of mankind."

The message is signed by His Majesty's own hand.

German Outrages

We are all of us by now only too familiar with the circumstances in which Germany has attacked her neighbour State. We have seen, even in the week that has elapsed since the outbreak of the war, the spirit in which that war is likely to be waged by Germany's rulers. We have seen the ruthless onslaught upon Poland without a declaration of war; the sinking without warning of the liner "Athenia," and the loss of life that has followed; the complete and cynical disregard by the rulers of the German people of those principles the establishment and the maintenance of which has been the general object of civilised mankind in past years.

It is clear beyond any question in the present circumstances that, hateful as the idea of war may be to us, we and the nations associated with us, are left with no alternative. There is no means of replying to the unprovoked and wanton onslaught that has been made on a peaceful country but by resorting ourselves to force. But, in resorting to force, we can at least do so with confidence as to the purity of our motives, and as to the unselfishness of the considerations which have led us to our decision.

I need not to-day enlarge on the importance of the issues You are all of you familiar with them. But I would again emphasise the impossibility which confronts us in face of repeated breaches of faith, breaches of honourable understandings, over the past year and more, of trusting the word of the rulers of the German people—a point which the Prime Minister forcibly brought out in his recent address to Germany.

Nothing could be more damning than the plain recital of the facts. We have been assured time and again that Germany had no further territorial ambition in Europe, and that assurance has been repudiated on every occasion on which it has suited the rulers of Germany to repudiate it.

We have been assured that Germany would respect the Treaty of Locarno; that she had no designs on the former Czechoslovakia; that she was concerned only to restore to Germany the Sudeten fringes of Czechoslovakia, and had no designs on the Czechoslovak centre of that country; that she did not aim at the incorporation in her territories of the citizens of any non-German nation or race; that she did not contemplate the annexation of Austria; that she had no designs on Poland, for many years in the difficult post-war period of trusting friends bound to her by Treaties of Alliance.

That long list does not exhaust the tale of German pledges, publicly given in the most binding and the most sacred fashion.

No single one of those pledges has been honoured. Each one of them has been broken with entire disregard for those standards of truth and international morality on the basis of which alone the world can hold together, or hope to progress. And those breaches of faith have been not merely a breach of faith. They have represented a denial of justice; a refusal to recognize any guiding principle save that of force; a complete and cynical disregard for the principles that regulate the intercourse of nation with nation; an anxiety to turn to the fullest advantage the absence of preparedness of those nations who had believed in the sanctity and in the sacredness of the undertakings given on behalf of a great nation by the rulers of that nation.

Now that the decision is taken now that it is clear that no course other than armed resistance will enable us, and the countries allied with us, to preserve the principle for which we fight, I would make only one appeal to-day. My appeal is one for unity. In the message which I have just read His Imperial Majesty has told us of the deep satisfaction caused to him, by, in his own words, "the widespread attachment of India to the cause in which we have taken up arms."

Our task must be to indicate the principles at stake, to work together in the closest unity for the furthering of our common object. Nothing could be more significant than the unanimity of approach of all in India—the princes, the leaders of the great political parties, the ordinary man and woman; more than the contributions, whether in offers of personal service, of men, of money, that have already reached me from the princes and the people of India.

There could be no more striking evidence of the depth of the appeal of the issues now before us. I am confident that however difficult may be the days that lie ahead of us (and the teaching of history shows us

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

LORD LINLITHGOW WHO IN AN ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE SENT OUT CALL TO THIS COUNTRY TO STAND UNITED IN THE WAR TO END NAZISM.

Congress Cabinet Scenes At Wardha

(Left): Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Wardha on Sunday from Calcutta for the Working Committee meeting.
(Centre): Moulana A. K. Azad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu proceeding from the Guest House to attend the Working Committee meeting.
(Right): Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Acharya Narendra Deo in discussion.

Acharya Narendradeo (left) and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in discussion.

Crowds outside Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's house at Wardha await Congress Cabinet's decision on India's attitude towards war.

Suryanamaskar Does It

Mystery Movements Of 'Conte Biancamano' Detected: Thrilling Experiences of Italian Boat Passenger

BOMBAY, Monday.

Interesting experiences coupled with a feeling of insecurity which fell to the lot of the 140 Indian passengers on board "Conte Biancomano," when she left Aden, mysteriously changed her course and cruised at top speed continuously for over 10 days in mid ocean, were related to a representative of the "Chronicle" by the first Indian passenger to reach Bombay.

Mr. G. D. Garware who arrived in Bombay this morning after flying to Calcutta from Singapore said that for 24 hours after "Conte Biancomano" left Aden, the Indian passengers did not know that the ship had changed her course. It was the privilege of one of the Indians who practised "Surya Namaskar" to discover that the ship had taken a mysterious course on August 25—a day after she left Aden. Getting up early in the morning, the passenger did the "Namaskar" on the deck but on raising his head, found to his surprise, that the sun had suddenly changed his course though during his previous voyages he had always found the sun in front. The news regarding the mystery went round the deck and the Indian passengers gathered with maps to solve it. One of the passengers who possessed a compass, threw more light on the ship's movements and declared that they were not going in the direction of Bombay.

The skipper was approached to solve the mystery. But there was only a cryptic "don't know—cannot say anything." by way of a reply to the anxious queries from the Indian group.

From August 24 to September 2, the boat was continuously on the move at a speed of 20 knots and no port was in sight. The passengers referred to maps and the compass every day but could not find their bearings.

They booked cables to India referring to their plight but the authorities would not accept any message except those which contained bald statements like: "All well," "Patience," etc.

In the meantime, the ship's water supply was running short. There was only salt water for bathing. Passengers with unhealthy skin had an ordeal. Shaving was a greater ordeal for a day because the soap would not lather. Drinking water tasted insipid because it had been distilled from salt water.

The nervousness among Indian passengers increased when the lights on deck were dimmed and rendered glare proof.

There was a scare a day previous to their arrival at Aden when some of the passengers saw a submarine shooting in the direction of "Conte Biancomano." It disappeared after a few minutes.

On September 3, a group of German Jews who had picked up a radio announcement in German informed the others on board the ship that Britain had declared war. The same day, for the first time, the skipper opened his lips and told the passengers that the ship would touch Batavia the next day.

The Dutch East Indies port authorities at Batavia however refused permission to allow "Conte Biancamano" to touch the harbour. There was suspense for a few hours more. In the afternoon, the Captain approached the passengers with a broad smile and declared in broken sentences:—"We are going Singapore—you all happy—can land.

With ruined stomachs, jaded looks and swarty skins, the passengers disembarked at Singapore on September 4.

Dacca, September 10.— The District Magistrate of Dacca invited the editors and representatives of all local newspapers in a conference yesterday and requested them to exercise the greatest possible care and wisdom in handling the news and articles.—

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

THESE BULLETS KILLED TH' MANAGER. THEY'RE THIRTY-EIGHT CALIBER, SAME AS THE EMPTY SHELLS/
I-27
BOTH FROM THE SAME GUN. FIND THE OWNER AND WE HAVE THE MURDERER/
YEAH--BUT HOW ARE WE GONNA FIND HIM?
WE HAVE NO FINGERPRINTS, NO IDENTIFICATION, NOTHING/ ALL WE KNOW IS IT WAS THE POISON THORN GANG --- AND HOW ARE WE GONNA PROVE IT?
PERHAPS WE CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT TONIGHT, DONAVAN/

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